

Q1 QMR Context Document

What is the QMR Context Document?

This document serves as an accompaniment to the US Environmental Protection Agency's Quarterly Management Report (QMR). The QMR highlights the progress EPA and its state and tribal partners are making on a variety of regional and national priorities. This supplemental guide is comprised of fact sheets that correspond to graphics in the QMR, and is meant to provide additional information for readers who wish to learn more about the results and programs covered by the shorter QMR document.

Each context sheet includes background information, as well as links to the Agency's Strategic Plan. Also included are relevant EPA websites. Where applicable, a breakout of region-specific data is given.

LEGEND

Unless otherwise specified:

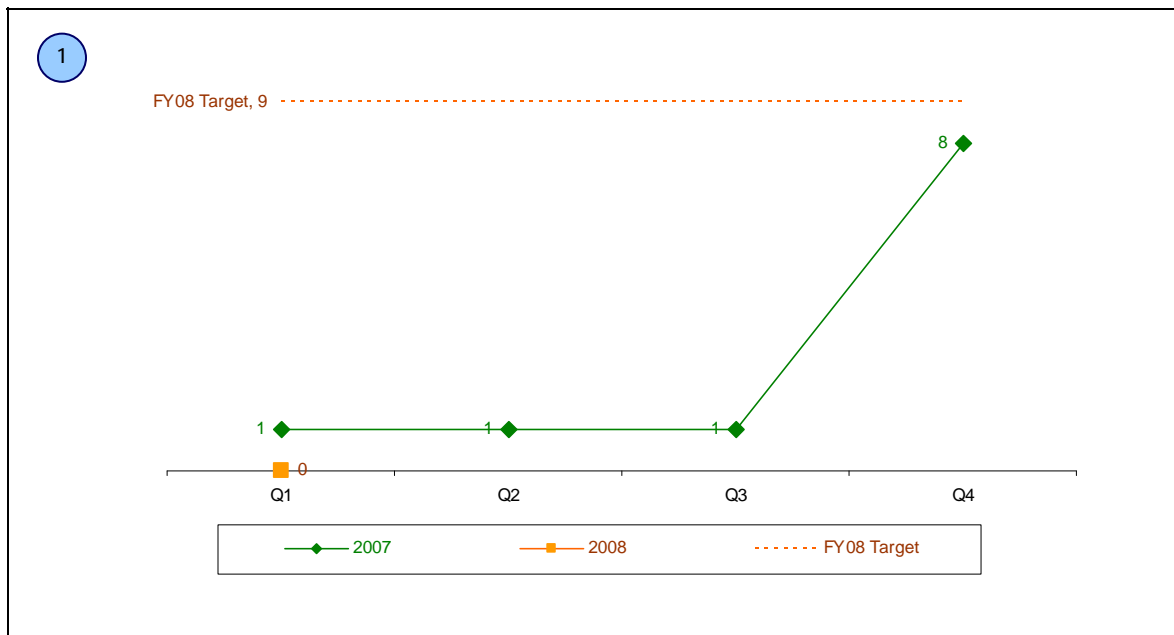
- Data is cumulative thru current quarter
- Target represents end of fiscal year (Sept '08)
- Q406 = Oct '05 thru Sept '06 (data for 12 mos.)
- Q107 = Oct '06 thru Dec '06 (data for 3 mos.)
- Q207 = Oct '06 thru Mar '07 (data for 6 mos.)
- Q307 = Oct '06 thru Jun '07 (data for 9 mos.)
- Q407 = Oct '06 thru Sept '07 (data for 12 mos.)
- Q1 = Oct '07 thru Dec '07 (data for 3 mos.)
- T07 = 2007 FY Target
- T08 = 2008 FY Target
- TCY = Target Calendar Year
- CY = Calendar Year
- FY = Fiscal Year
- NR = Not Reported
- N/A = Not Applicable

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Select Regional Priorities: Northeast
of Superfund Sites Completed in Northeast



Who is Reporting:

Regions 1, 2 and 3

EPA developed this measure to communicate the successful completion of cleanup activities associated with sites listed on the Superfund National Priorities List (sites eligible for long-term clean-up). Sites are determined to be construction complete when:

1. any necessary physical construction is complete, whether or not final cleanup levels or other requirements have been achieved; or
2. EPA has determined that the response action should be limited to measures that do not involve construction (e.g., land use controls); or
3. the site qualified for deletion from the Superfund National Priorities list.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information about Superfund site cleanups go to: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/ccl.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective 3.2.2: Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Land. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_3.pdf.

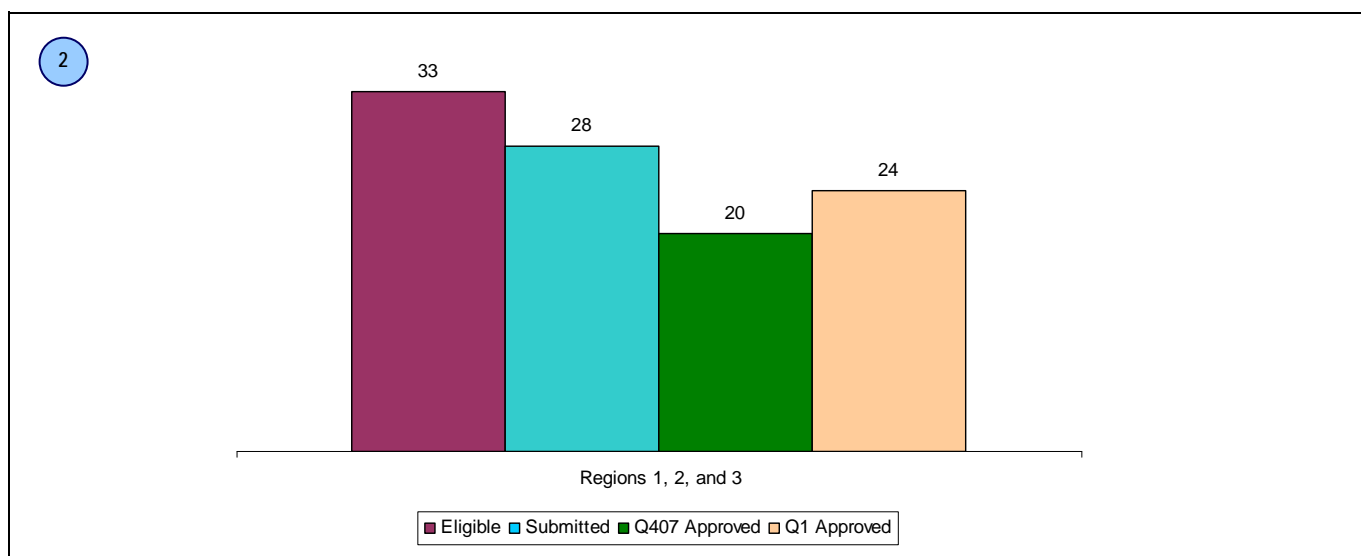
Supporting Data

EPA cleanup efforts complement state and local activities to restore contaminated properties to environmental and economic vitality. The Northeast regions believe they will meet targets by the end of the fiscal year.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 1	2006				4	
	2007	0	0	0	2	
	2008	0				2
Region 2	2006				7	
	2007	1	1	1	5	
	2008	0				5
Region 3	2006				3	
	2007	0	0	0	1	
	2008	0				2
ALL	2006				14	
ALL	2007	1	1	1	8	
ALL	2008	0				9

Select Regional Priorities: Northeast

of Eligible Ozone Non-Attainment Areas Redesignated



Who is Reporting:

Regions 1, 2 and 3

EPA uses six "criteria pollutants" as indicators of air quality: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead. For each of these, EPA has established "primary" standards to protect public health, and "secondary" standards to protect other aspects of public welfare, such as preventing materials damage, preventing crop and vegetation damage, or assuring visibility. These standards are called the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed these standards may be designated "nonattainment."

Conversely, areas being redesignated to attainment have shown an improvement in air quality sufficient to meet the standard. Because ozone formation is influenced by meteorology, EPA uses three years of the most recent ambient air monitoring data to demonstrate that the ozone NAAQS has been attained. Having 3 years of violation-free data is necessary for a nonattainment area to become eligible for redesignation to attainment. When requesting that EPA redesignate an area from nonattainment to attainment, in addition to having air quality that meets the NAAQS for ozone, the Clean Air Act requires that the state adopt a maintenance plan for the area to ensure continued attainment for a period of at least 10 years.

As a measure of both air quality improvement and program efficiency, the Northeast Regions report the number of ozone nonattainment areas that are eligible for redesignation, the number that have been requested by the states for redesignation, and the number that have been redesignated by EPA. The goal of the Northeast Regions is to review and take appropriate action on any submitted redesignation request within 18 months of submittal.

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

AIRData is a website that gives you access to air pollution data for the entire United States. To access the AIRData website please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html>

To learn more about ozone formation and how EPA designates an area as "nonattainment", please visit <http://www.epa.gov/ozonedesignations/redesig/index.htm>.

Also, for information on individual state or tribal 8-hour Ground-level Ozone Designations, visit <http://www.epa.gov/ozonedesignations/index.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Agency's goal of Clean Air and Global Climate Change, Strategic Plan Objective 1.1 Healthier Outdoor Air. http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

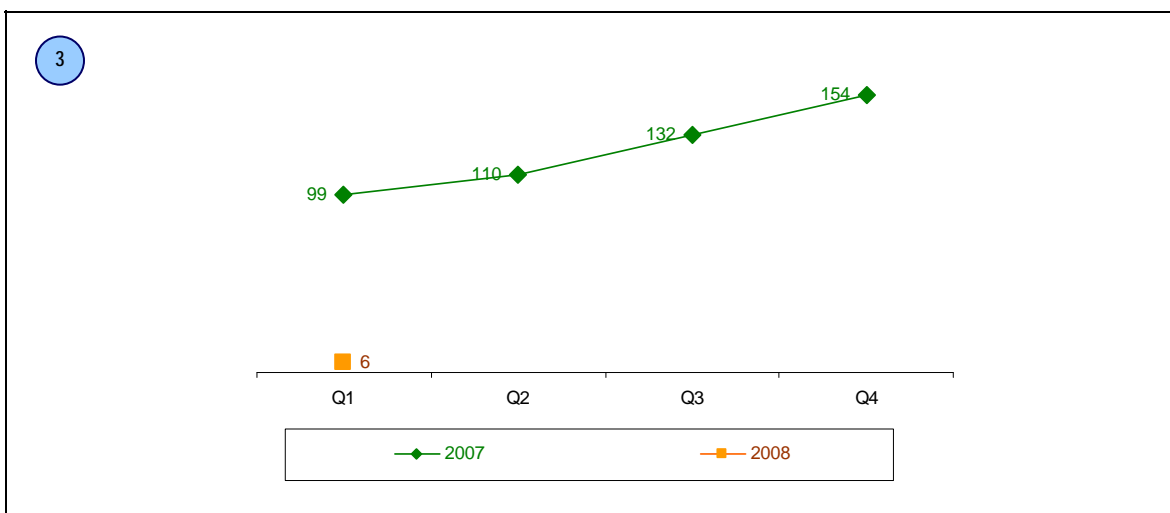
Supporting Data

Redesignations generally show improvement in air quality. The states in Region 2 have also not requested redesignation for four eligible areas. Region 1 reports that New Hampshire is eligible but has not sought redesignation.

	Eligible	Submitted	Q407 Approved	Q1 Approved
Region 1	4	2	2	2
Region 2	4	0	0	0
Region 3	25	26	18	22
ALL	33	28	20	24

Select Regional Priorities: Northeast

of NPDES Permits with Advanced Wastewater Treatment and/or Technology Forcing Limits for Nitrogen and Phosphorus



Who is Reporting:

Regions 1, 2, and 3

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requires point sources discharging to the nation's waters to have permits for those discharges and industrial facilities that discharge to sewer systems to have pretreatment programs to reduce their impact on sewage treatment plants.

This measure focuses on reducing nutrient loads to improve water quality conditions. Permit limits help achieve reductions in the loadings of nitrogen and phosphorus, two major causes of water quality impairments. Many, if not most, of the permits issued are located in priority watersheds: Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound, New York City watershed, and Lake Champlain. The focus on priority watersheds has facilitated enhancements in general watershed permitting and in the implementation of effective permit trading programs.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information about the NPDES program go to: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes> and <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/npdes/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective: 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

Focusing on priority watersheds has facilitated enhancements in general watershed permitting and in the implementation of effective permit trading programs.

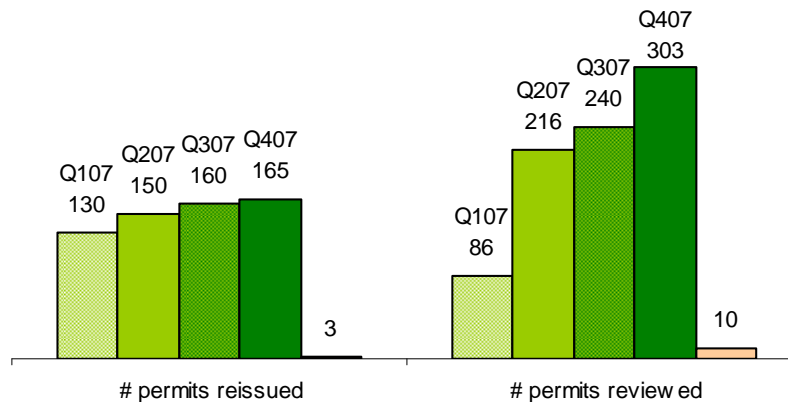
Supporting Data

Advanced treatment and/or technology limits will help reduce nutrients like nitrogen, a major cause of water impairment in the Northeast. FY07 saw a considerable increase in the number of permits with advanced and/or technology limits.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Region 1	<i>2006</i>				13
	<i>2007</i>	0	5	12	17
	<i>2008</i>	1			
Region 2	<i>2006</i>				25
	<i>2007</i>	2	2	2	5
	<i>2008</i>	0			
Region 3	<i>2006</i>				32
	<i>2007</i>	97	103	118	132
	<i>2008</i>	5			
ALL	<i>2006</i>				70
ALL	<i>2007</i>	99	110	132	154
ALL	<i>2008</i>	6			

Select Regional Priorities: Northeast
Chesapeake Bay Significant Discharge Permits

4



Who is Reporting:

Region 3

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requires point sources discharging to the nation's waters to have permits for those discharges and industrial facilities that discharge to sewer systems to have pretreatment programs to reduce their impact on sewage treatment plants.

This measure reports on the progress EPA and the states are making in establishing new nutrient limits in NPDES permits for dischargers to the Chesapeake Bay. Permits are issued in accordance with limits established by EPA's Region III, the Chesapeake Bay Program, and Region III partners in a nutrient permitting strategy issued in December 2004. The goal of the strategy is to help reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus loads discharged to the Chesapeake Bay. To help accelerate the issuance of permits, state agencies have utilized several innovative steps including general watershed permits consistent with the requirements of the nutrient permitting strategy. The measure tracks both the number of permits issued and the number of permits reviewed (issued plus issuance pending).

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information about the Chesapeake Bay permits, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/npdes/> and <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective: 4.3.4: Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

State agencies have utilized several innovative steps including general watershed permits consistent with the requirements of the nutrient permitting strategy to help accelerate the issuance of permits.

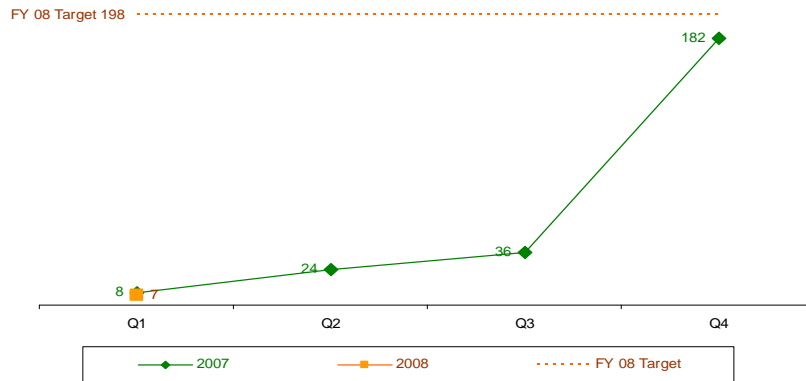
Supporting Data

The Chesapeake Bay is a priority. Though non-point sources are a major threat to the Bay, permitting significant nutrient dischargers helps restore and maintain water quality. Compared to FY06, FY07 saw a considerable increase in the number of significant discharge permits.

	# permits reissued	# permits reviewed
Q406	15	90
Q107	130	86
Q207	150	216
Q307	160	240
Q407	165	303
Q1	3	10

Select Regional Priorities: Great South
Mississippi River Watershed: # of TMDLs Completed in Nutrient Impaired Waters

5



Who is Reporting:

Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8

Aquatic ecosystems, and national and local economies, depend on healthy, oxygen-rich Gulf waters, which can be negatively impacted by excess nutrients (eutrophication). Oxygen depleted waters in the Gulf of Mexico impair water quality and alter aquatic habitat. In 1997, a coalition of federal, state, and tribal agencies established the Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force to understand the causes and effects of eutrophication in the Gulf of Mexico and to coordinate activities to help reduce the area of oxygen-depleted water in the Gulf, also known as the hypoxic zone.

This QMR measure is a multi-Region, proactive effort to address eutrophication in the Gulf by establishing nutrient load allocations in Mississippi River tributaries that drain into to Gulf of Mexico.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Information about EPA's MS River nutrient loading reduction efforts can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/msbasin/>
<http://www.epa.gov/gmpo/index.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Goal 2, Objective 2

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf

Goal 4, Objective 3. Subobjective 5: Improve the Aquatic Health of the Gulf of Mexico

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

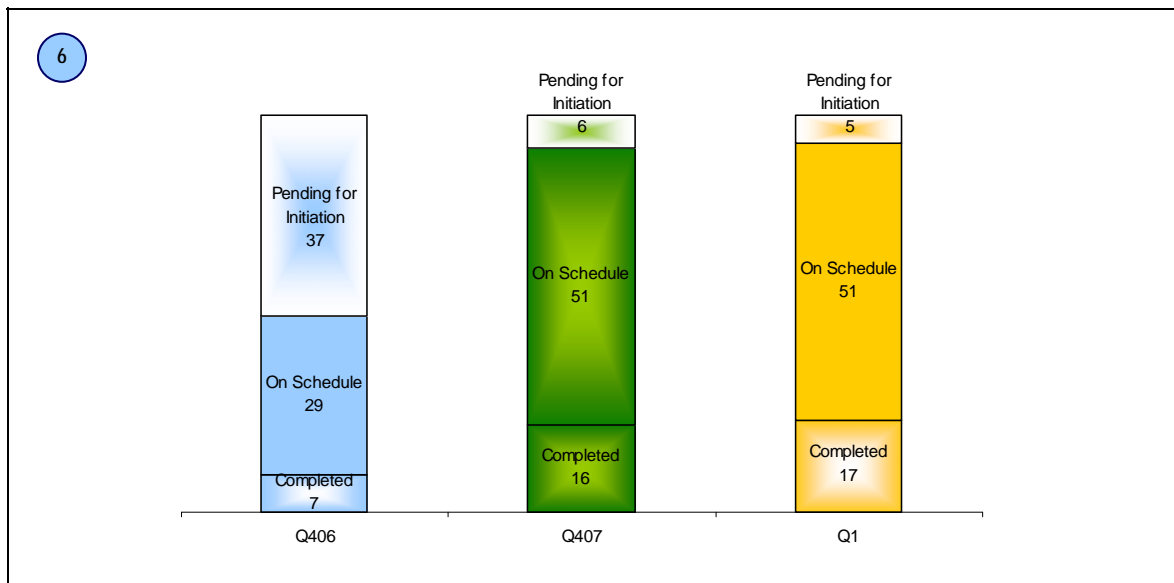
Many national initiatives to reduce nutrient loading are underway in the Gulf of Mexico Program. The QMR has been used on a Regional level by Agency managers to focus TMDL efforts in the MS River Basin for the purpose of reducing nutrient loading into the Gulf of Mexico.

Supporting Data

Setting Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) is one of the many tools used before taking further action to reduce nutrient pollution in the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. Regions 5, 7, and 8 joined the Great South in reporting this measure. Regions generally met or surpassed their FY07 targets and expect to reach their FY08 targets. In the past, most states have completed TMDLs and reported the results to EPA in the 4th Quarter.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 3	2006					0
	2007	0	0	0	0	
	2008	0				2
Region 4	2006				5	2
	2007	0	4	16	16	
	2008	0				30
Region 5	2006				85	41
	2007	6	7	7	120	
	2008	5				120
Region 6	2006				8	8
	2007	1	7	7	17	
	2008	2				15
Region 7	2006				8	19
	2007	1	2	2	20	
	2008	0				23
Region 8	2006				21	20
	2007	0	4	4	9	
	2008	0				8
ALL	2006				127	90
ALL	2007	8	24	36	182	
ALL	2008	7				198

Select Regional Priorities: Great South Gulf of Mexico Near-Term Actions



Who is Reporting:

Gulf of Mexico Program

In response to the U.S. Ocean Action Plan, thirteen Federal agencies have come together to form a Regional Partnership to provide support to the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, a partnership of the five Gulf states. The Gulf states have identified five key priority coastal and ocean issues that are regionally significant and can be effectively addressed through cooperation at the local, state, and Federal levels. The partnership will target specific Federal, state, local, and private programs and identify processes and financial authorities in order to leverage the resources needed to support the *Gulf of Mexico Governors' Action Plan* which was released in March 2006.

The *Gulf of Mexico Governors' Action Plan* challenges the Alliance partnership to make tangible progress over 36 months on each of the five identified priority issues- water quality, coastal restoration, habitat identification, nutrient reduction, environmental education- through 11 defined actions with 73 activities. These actions and supporting activities of state, local, and federal agencies and other organizations are recorded quarterly as pending for initiation, on schedule (on track) or completed.

Example of Gulf of Mexico Near Term Action:

One of the leading examples of broad-scale collaborative success that has been engineered through EPA's Gulf of Mexico Program is the facilitative implementation of the Gulf States Governors' Alliance. A specific example is the Program's success in achieving a regional agreement and supporting commitment to standardize the monitoring methods for a core set of water quality data parameters used to address nutrient issues across the five state region.

Today EPA's role in facilitating the success of that experiment in the Gulf is lauded as the regional governance model for coastal programs administration. The Gulf Governors have expressed their priority needs through their 3 year Action Plan which contains 73 specific activities such as the monitoring standardization initiative outlined above. 92% of these actions are either completed or substantially completed at the two year mark.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: To learn more about the partnerships, visit: www.epa.gov/gmpo and the public website at www.gulfofmexicoalliance.org.

For more information on the Governors' Action Plan and specific works in progress, visit: http://www2.nos.noaa.gov/gomex/action_plan/welcome.html

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective: 4.3.5 - Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico. See http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf.

Supporting Data

There are 73 actions for the Gulf of Mexico to be accomplished by 2009 that will increase understanding of environmental risks, build institutional capacity, and improve regional coordination. FY07 saw good progress in completing near term actions.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Completed	7	9	12	14	16	17
On Schedule	29	32	42	53	51	51
Pending for Initiation	37	32	19	6	6	5

Select Regional Priorities: Great South
South Florida Water Management District:
of Decisions Made on Impaired Waters

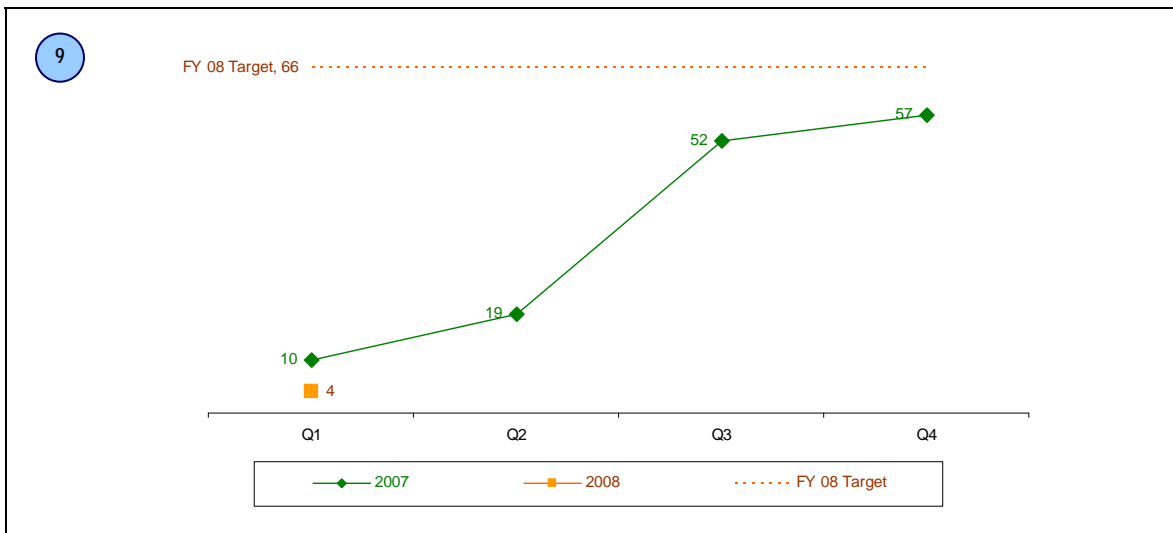
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">7</div>	<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q407</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q1</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">T08</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">69</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">20</td> </tr> </table>	Q407	Q1	T08	69	0	20								
Q407	Q1	T08													
69	0	20													
Who is Reporting: Region 4															
<p>The South Florida ecosystem encompasses three national parks, more than 10 national wildlife refuges, a national preserve, and a national marine sanctuary. It is home to two Native American nations, and it supports the largest wilderness area east of the Mississippi River, the only living coral barrier reef adjacent to the United States, and the largest commercial and sport fisheries in Florida. Rapid population growth is threatening the health of this vital ecosystem. South Florida is home to about eight million people, more than the populations of 39 individual states. Another two million people are expected to settle in the area over the next 10 to 20 years. In addition, 50% of the region's wetlands have been lost to suburban and agricultural development, and the altered hydrology and water management throughout the region have had a major impact on the ecosystem.</p> <p>Under the Clean Water Act, states are required to submit to EPA a list (known as the 303(d) list) of waters not attaining the applicable water quality standards. For each water on the list, the state must either demonstrate the waterbody is not impaired or develop a plan for restoring the water quality. These plans are known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), or other pollution control strategies. Within the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), there are 382 waterbody impairments listed on Florida's 1998 303(d) list. For each of the 382 waterbody impairments, a water quality decision must be made regarding its progress towards restoration. This measure tracks the number and type of water quality decisions made for each of the waterbody impairments in the SFWMD. The water quality decisions may consist of a TMDL, a TMDL not needed decision, a delisting decision, or an alternative pollution control strategy.</p>															
Links for More Information Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information on the South Florida Geographic Initiative, go to: http://www.epa.gov/region4/water/southflorida/ . Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf .															
Supporting Data															
<p>This measure includes the total of TMDLs established/approved by EPA, control strategies approved by EPA in lieu of TMDLs, TMDLs not needing decisions and delistings. The universe is currently 382 decisions. The baseline is based on the FY07 EOY total of 69. The FY08 target is 20, for a cumulative target of 89 decisions.</p>															
<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q107</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q207</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q307</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q407</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">T07</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">Q1</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">T08</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">35</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">36</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">36</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">69</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">36</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px;">20</td> </tr> </table>		Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	T07	Q1	T08	35	36	36	69	36	0	20
Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	T07	Q1	T08									
35	36	36	69	36	0	20									

Select Regional Priorities: Great South
of Months Ahead (Behind) Schedule on Selected Clean Air SIPs

8				
		Q407	Q1	Accomplishment(s)/Upcoming Milestones
Region 6	Houston SIP	0 (on schedule)	0 (on schedule)	<p>December 2007: The Region proposed approval of the state's request that the Houston/Galveston area be reclassified from moderate to severe nonattainment. The State also submitted a plan to demonstrate that reasonable further progress will be made in reducing emissions.</p> <p>July 15, 2008: EPA to propose action to approve or disapprove Reasonable Further Progress SIP.</p> <p>December 15, 2008: EPA to take final action to approve or disapprove final 8-hour Ozone SIP.</p>
	Dallas Fort Worth SIP	0 (on schedule)	0 (on schedule)	<p>July 15, 2008: EPA to propose approval or disapproval of final 8-hour Ozone SIP.</p> <p>December 15, 2008: EPA to take final action to approve or disapprove final 8-hour Ozone SIP.</p>
<p>Who is Reporting: Region 6</p> <p>The Dallas-Ft. Worth and Houston areas have serious and difficult ozone non-attainment problems. In June 2007 Texas provided a plan to provide for attainment of the ozone standard in Dallas/Fort Worth area by 2009. The Region is working with the State to include additional measures to strengthen the plan. The Region hopes to propose a decision to approve the plan by July 2008. Due to the severity of Houston ozone problem, Texas requested the area be reclassified to severe to give more time for the area to reach the ozone standard. The Region proposed approval of the reclassification on December 30, 2007, and is receiving comments from the public. The State also submitted a plan to demonstrate that reasonable further progress will be made in reducing emissions. The Region intends to propose a decision by July 2008.</p> <p>This measure tracks EPA's progress in meeting major milestones that are necessary to achieve the goals outlined above.</p>				
<p>Links for More Information</p> <p>Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information about this issue go to www.regulations.gov website. (Dallas Attainment Demonstration and RFP SIPs - Dockets EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0524 and EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0525; Houston reclassification - Docket EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0554; Houston RFP SIP - EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0528).</p> <p>Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Goal and Annual Performance Measures 1.1.1.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting Data</p> <p>Timely development and approval of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) will lead to earlier action to address ozone. The Memphis Interstate and Economic Development Zone SIP was approved last fiscal year and is no longer reported.</p>				

Select Regional Priorities: Midwest

Mississippi River Watershed: # of NPDES Permits issued for Major Municipal and Industrial Facilities with Nutrient Limits or Monitoring Requirements



Who is Reporting:

Regions 5, 7

Nutrient loadings (phosphorus and nitrogen, in particular) are one of the most significant sources of water quality impairment in Regions 5 and 7. Excessive nutrient loadings can cause a variety of water quality impairments, such as nuisance algae growth and a lack of oxygen in the water to support aquatic life. Elevated nitrate nitrogen concentrations also have human health consequences, causing 'blue baby syndrome.' The effect of excessive nutrient loadings are felt far downstream, for example, as hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico where thousands of square kilometers of the Gulf have been depleted of oxygen and can no longer support aquatic life. Sources of the nutrients are varied and include such things as municipal sewage treatment plants, industrial facilities and certain classes of concentrated animal feeding operations. Regions 5 and 7 are committed to improving water quality in their lakes and rivers and to contributing to improvement in the conditions in the Gulf of Mexico.

The results displayed in this measure show the number of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, i.e. wastewater discharge permits, that have been issued by the states to facilities which have either specific nutrient limits or nutrient monitoring requirements to better control and reduce the amounts entering the waterways of the Midwest. Imposing limits through NPDES permits is an important tool to regulate and further reduce the amounts of nutrients in wastewater discharges. Including monitoring requirements in the discharge permits creates an important tool to generate data to confirm whether the quantities of nutrients being discharged by a facility are acceptable or are still too high and trigger new or more stringent limits in the future. Appropriate nutrient controls on point sources will contribute to water quality improvement in the lakes and rivers of Regions 5 and 7 and to improved conditions in the Gulf of Mexico.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For more information on concentrated animal feeding operations, go to:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=7

For more information on NPDES permits, go to:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=45

For more information on specific individual or general permits, go to:

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/permitissuance/genpermits.cfm>

For more information on Mississippi River Basin and Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/msbasin/subbasins/gulf/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Objective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis.

See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf

Strategic Plan Objective 4.3.5: Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico. See:

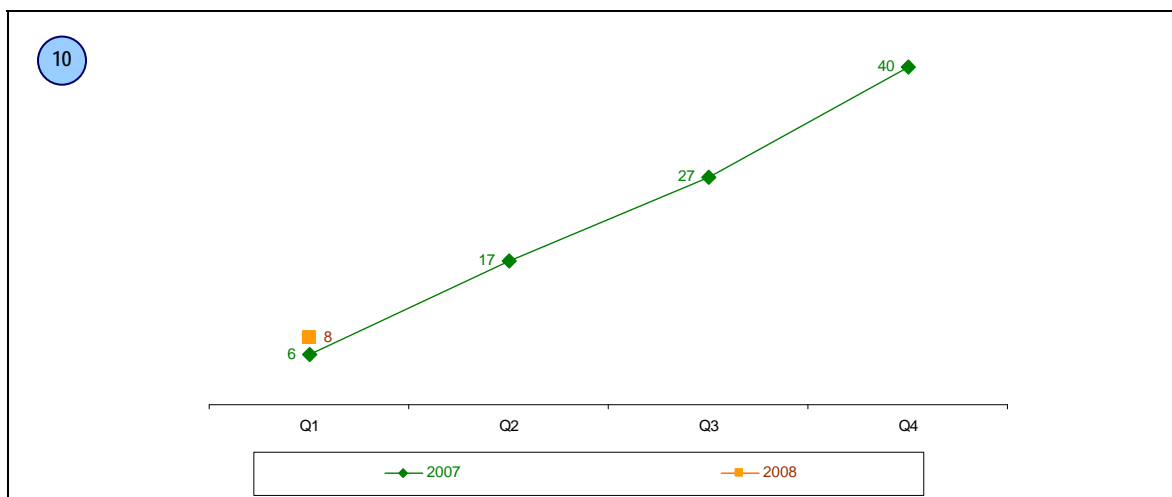
http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Supporting Data

Nutrients are a major environmental threat to the Mississippi watershed. Permitting is the Agency's most direct way to address major dischargers.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 5	2006				65	
	2007	8	17	50	55	
	2008	4				62
Region 7	2006				38	
	2007	2	2	2	2	12
	2008	0				4
ALL	2006				103	
ALL	2007	10	19	52	57	
ALL	2008	4				66

Mississippi River Watershed: # of Nutrient Compliance Assistance Seminars, Trainings or Presentations given to CAFOs, Municipalities, States or Tribes in the Mississippi Watershed



Who is Reporting:

Regions 5, 7

Nutrient loadings (phosphorus and nitrogen, in particular) are one of the most significant sources of water quality impairment in Regions 5 and 7. Excessive nutrient loadings can cause a variety of water quality impairments, such as nuisance algae growth and a lack of oxygen in the water to support aquatic life. Elevated nitrate/nitrogen concentrations also have human health consequences, causing 'blue baby syndrome.' The effects of excessive nutrient loadings are felt far downstream, for example, as hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico where thousands of square kilometers of the Gulf have been depleted of oxygen and can no longer support aquatic life. Regions 5 and 7 have huge land areas dedicated to agriculture throughout their ten states and share significant agriculturally related air and water quality problems. Nutrients and sediment loadings from agricultural operations, e.g., nonpoint source runoff from agricultural row crops (corn and soybeans in particular) and point source discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), impair water quality in local watersheds and in the Gulf of Mexico. Regions 5 and 7 are committed to improving water quality in their lakes and rivers and to contributing to improvement in the conditions in the Gulf of Mexico.

This measure reflects the outreach and education work done by the two EPA offices to significantly reduce loadings of nutrients and sediments to targeted watersheds from both nonpoint and point sources. For regulated entities, such as CAFOs, this outreach effectively informs them of their regulatory obligations, such as permit application requirements and nutrient management plans, and provides them with up to date information on tools and technologies to improve operations and compliance. Agricultural operations are often outside of the Clean Water Act regulatory scheme, so EPA relies on outreach and education to

encourage voluntary reductions in nutrients and sediments. Outreach and education that improves point source compliance or voluntary nutrient reductions will contribute to water quality improvement in the lakes and rivers of Regions 5 and 7 and to improved conditions in the Gulf of Mexico.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For more information on CAFOs, go to:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=7

For more information on Mississippi River Basin and Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/msbasin/subbasins/gulf/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Objective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis.

See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf

Strategic Plan Objective 4.3.5: Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico. See:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Strategic Plan Objective 5.1: Compliance Assistance. See:

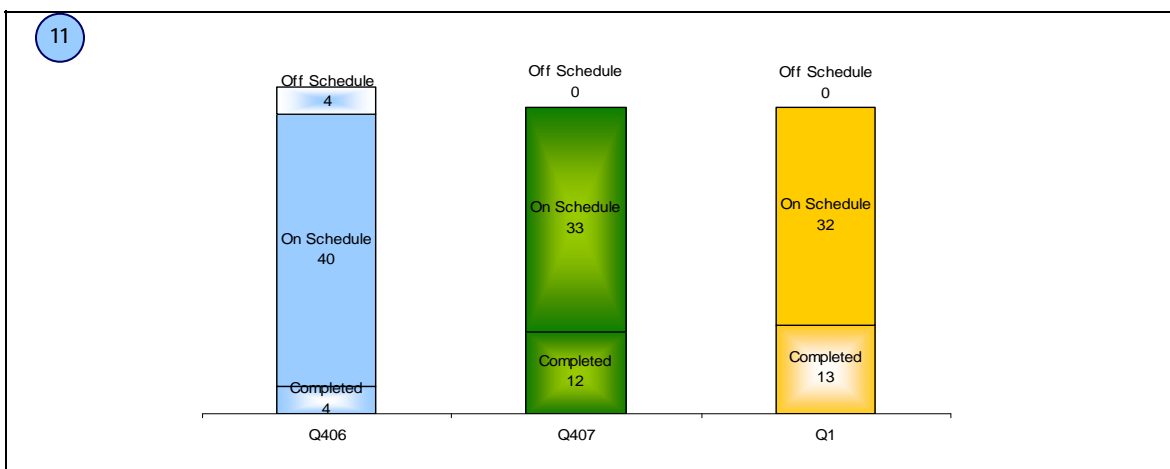
http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_5.pdf

Supporting Data

Compliance assistance supports and complements permitting efforts aimed at reducing nutrient levels. Last year Region 7 reached out relatively equally to tribes, CAFOs and CSOs, while Region 5 continued to target agricultural groups and Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) producers.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Region 5	2006				38
	2007	6	13	17	29
	2008	7			
Region 7	2006				9
	2007	0	4	10	11
	2008	1			
ALL	2006				47
ALL	2007	6	17	27	40
ALL	2008	8			

Select Regional Priorities: Midwest Great Lakes Near-Term Actions



Who is Reporting:

Great Lakes National Program Office

On December 12, 2005, EPA Administrator Steve Johnson announced the federal commitment to further the recommendations contained in the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes through implementation of a series of near term actions. The Inter-Agency Task Force leads 10 Federal agencies in implementing meaningful near-term actions that respond to all eight priority issue areas identified in the Collaboration Strategy. They represent the federal government's commitment to early action to help restore and protect the Great Lakes, and are therefore supported by existing funding.

These actions are recorded quarterly as pending for initiation, on schedule (on track) or completed.

Example of Great Lakes Near Term Action:

The Beach Sanitary Survey pilot program provides tools to Great Lakes beach managers so they are better informed about sources of contamination affecting their beaches. EPA worked with local and state partners to begin development of routine and annual sanitary survey forms, secured funding through USEPA's Office of Water, and conducted a competitive grant offering to pilot the use of the forms. Nine grants totaling \$522,824 were funded throughout the basin for pilot projects at 61 beaches (56 in the U.S.; five in Canada) during the 2007 beach season. A Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Beach Initiative workgroup, including representatives from the Interagency Task Force and the Great Lakes Beach Association, is working together to encourage the use of sanitary surveys throughout the Region. The workgroup is developing a distribution package (routine and annual sanitary surveys, user manual, website, FAQs) and will target distribution by the end of April to ensure beach managers receive the information in time to consider the use of sanitary surveys at their beaches during the 2008 beach season.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information on the Great Lakes Inter-Agency Task Force, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/collaboration/taskforce/index.html>.

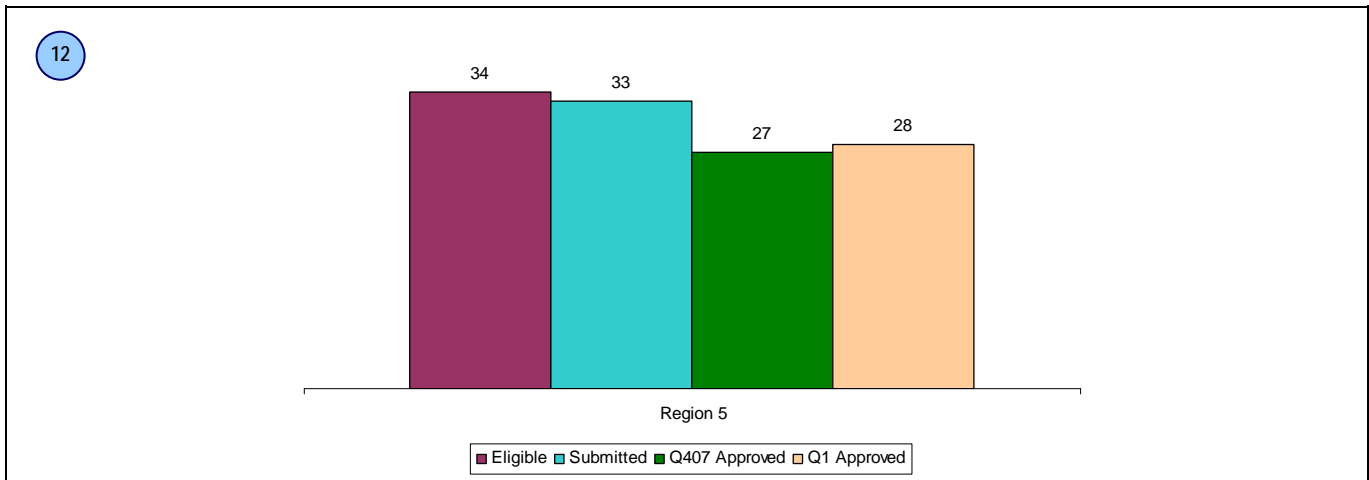
Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective: 4.3.3 – Improve the Health of the Great Lakes. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf.

Supporting Data

Working collaboratively with other federal, state and local partners, the Great Lakes Initiative is on schedule. During Q1, a state-federal-local-tribal Legacy Act coordinating committee was created.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Completed	4	4	7	11	12	13
On Schedule	40	42	38	34	33	32
Off Schedule	4	2	0	0	0	0

Select Regional Priorities: Midwest
of Eligible Ozone Non-Attainment Areas Redesignated



Who's Reporting:

Region 5

EPA uses six "criteria pollutants" as indicators of air quality: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead. For each of these, EPA has established "primary" standards to protect public health, and "secondary" standards to protect other aspects of public welfare, such as preventing damage to buildings, crops and vegetation, or assuring visibility. These standards are called the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed these standards may be designated "nonattainment." Conversely, areas being redesignated to attainment have shown an improvement in air quality sufficient to meet the standard.

Because ozone formation is influenced by meteorology, EPA uses three years of the most recent ambient air monitoring data to demonstrate that the ozone NAAQS has been attained. The Clean Air Act requires states with areas that are designated nonattainment to develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP) describing how they will attain and maintain the ozone standard.

In Region 5, 34 of the original 40 ozone nonattainment areas were potentially eligible for redesignation based on 2004-2006 data. This measure tracks the number of areas that are attaining the health-based ambient air quality standard for ozone and is an indicator of the progress that states are making to meet the Clean Air Act goal of protecting public health and welfare from the effects of air pollution.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

AIRData is a website that gives you access to air pollution data for the entire United States. To access the AIRData website please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html>
To learn more about ozone formation and how EPA designates an area as “nonattainment”, please visit EPA Region 5’s Air Quality Website at: www.epa.gov/region5/air

For a map of ozone attainment and nonattainment areas in Region 5, please visit EPA’s website at:
<http://www.epa.gov/ozonedesignations/regions/region5desig.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Agency’s goal of Clean Air and Global Climate Change, Strategic Plan Objective 1.1 Healthier Outdoor Air. http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has Been Used

EPA processes ozone redesignations as expeditiously as possible.

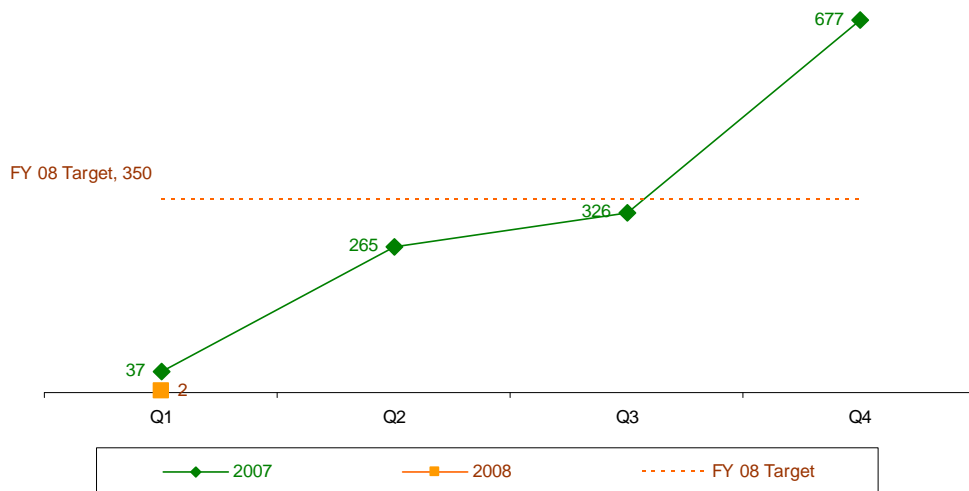
Supporting Data

Redesignations generally show improvement in air quality. 28 of the 33 (85%) areas that have submitted redesignations have been approved.

	Eligible	Submitted	Q407 Approved	Q1 Approved
Region 5	34	33	27	28

Select Regional Priorities: Midwest
of Housing Units Abated/Mitigated for Lead

13



Who is Reporting:

Regions 5 and 7

In 2000, the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children established a coordinated federal effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in the United States by the year 2010. According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 39,526 children were identified as lead poisoned in 2006. A disproportionate number reside in the Midwest states where a large number of older homes (pre-1950) are contaminated with lead-based paint.

As lead safe housing is key to eliminating childhood lead poisoning and achieving the federal goal, both Region 5 and 7 have made it a priority to negotiate lead hazard reduction projects with landlords where violations of the lead-based paint Disclosure Rule (Section 1018 of Title X of the Toxic Substances Control Act) occur. Landlords are eligible for a reduction in penalties and homes are made lead safe. Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) are voluntary in nature; the number of units abated/mitigated will vary widely between reporting periods.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: Information on EPA's lead-based paint program can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/lead/> .

EPA's annual Performance and Accountability Report identifies two strategic targets related to reducing childhood lead poisoning. See pages 143-144

<http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/par/2007par/par07report.pdf> .

Other federal partners in the elimination of childhood lead poisoning include:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

The 2006-2011 Strategic Plan can be found at:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/entire_report.pdf.

EPA's Strategic Plan for 2006-2011, Under Strategic Goal Four: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems, Sub-objective 4.1.3: Reduce Chemical and Biological Risks. The Agency's Strategic Target is "Through 2008, reduce the number of childhood lead poisoning cases to 90,000, from approximately 400,000 cases in 1999/2000."

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

A best practices guide for effective and consistent handling of the SEP process was developed by Region 7. Region 5, in conjunction with Region 7, is initiating a project to strengthen EPA's relationship(s) with the banking/lending/mortgage associations for the purpose of identifying economic incentives to fund lead hazard remediation.

Supporting Data

Removing or otherwise controlling lead in housing addresses the primary source of childhood lead poisoning. Supplemental Enforcement Projects (SEPs) and Judicial settlements have typically driven accomplishments in this area.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 5	2006				198	
	2007	34	38	99	450	
	2008	1				175
Region 7	2006				250	
	2007	3	227	227	227	
	2008	1				175
ALL	2006				448	
ALL	2007	37	265	326	677	
ALL	2008	2				350

Select Regional Priorities: Midwest
of Lead-Contaminated Residential Properties Restored



Who is Reporting:

Regions 5 and 7

This measure addresses the work done by the Superfund programs in Regions 5 and 7 to investigate and clean up residential properties contaminated with lead from past mining, smelting, and battery recycling activities. Cities and counties throughout both regions have childhood lead poisoning rates above the national average, and cleaning up these sites is critical to achieving the national GPRR goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning as a significant public health concern by 2010. Region 5 has no lead mining sites, but lead smelter and battery recycler sites are found in urban areas throughout the region, especially Detroit, East St. Louis, and Indianapolis. In Region 7, Missouri and Kansas are home to thousands of former mining and smelting sites, and Missouri has operating mining activities and the last active primary lead smelter in the country.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: Information regarding how the Superfund program addresses lead-contaminated sites can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/health/contaminants/lead/>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan: The 2006-2011 EPA Strategic Plan can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/plan.htm>. This measure links to Sub-objective 3.2.2, "Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Land."

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

Region 7's use of site-specific performance-based contracting strategies to implement remedial actions to clean up residential properties and mine waste area has been identified as a best practice and has contributed to the Region reaching a number of the Agency goals for contracting with small business.

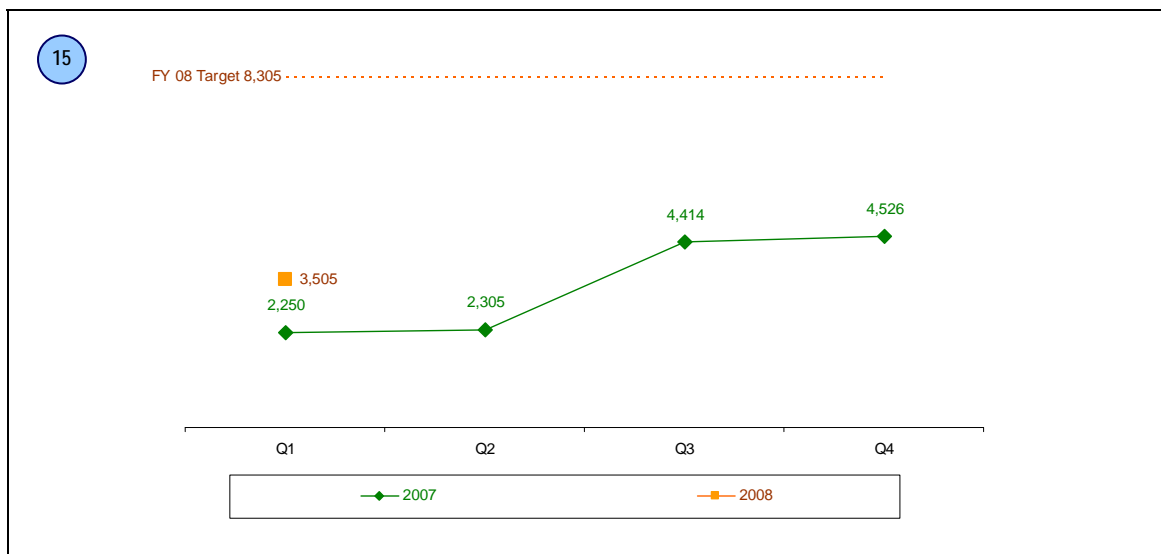
Supporting Data

Region 7 expects to meet its target in FY08. Region 5 had four sites with residential lead cleanups in 1st Quarter. Of these, two sites finished all their residential cleanups in November and one started cleanups in December.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 5	2006				308	275
	2007	90	90	130	158	N/A
	2008	73				N/A
Region 7	2006				1,200	1,200
	2007	318	424	748	1,223	900
	2008	222				700
ALL	2006				1,508	1,475
ALL	2007	408	514	878	1,381	900
ALL	2008	295				700

Select Regional Priorities: Great American West

of CAFO Entities Reached Through Compliance Assistance



Who is Reporting:

Regions 8, 9 and 10

Compliance assistance complements permitting efforts aimed at reducing nutrient levels from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). California, Idaho, Washington and Arizona host a comparatively large share of the CAFOs in this country, making CAFO issues particularly relevant to the regions in the Great American West. Manure, if improperly managed on CAFOs, can pollute streams and groundwater, killing fish and contaminating drinking water sources. Included in this measure are activities such as site visits, information mailings, presentations at meetings and training classes to share information to assist CAFO operators to comply with Federal laws and to inform them of better practices for reducing nutrient levels in run-off from their operations.

Regional results may vary due to multiple factors including the size of the regulated community present in the region, the needs and interests of the regulated community, differing EPA roles in each state (e.g. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program delegation), and variations in regional strategies for optimizing compliance assistance. To best use our resources we work with state agencies and private non-profit organizations such as farm cooperatives and associations to extend our compliance assistance outreach.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

General information on Concentrated Animal Feedlot Operations (CAFO)

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/afo/info.cfm>

EPA Fact Sheet on Managing Manure at Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cafo_manure_guidance_fs.pdf

California Dairy Quality Assurance Program:

<http://www.epa.gov/region09/innovations/cdgap.html>

General information on CAFO Factory Farms from Food & Water Watch
<http://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/press/releases/new-map-shows-factory-farm-concentration-article07242007>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

CAFO Outreach supports the EPA Strategic Plan Objective 5.1.1: To Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance Assistance.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been

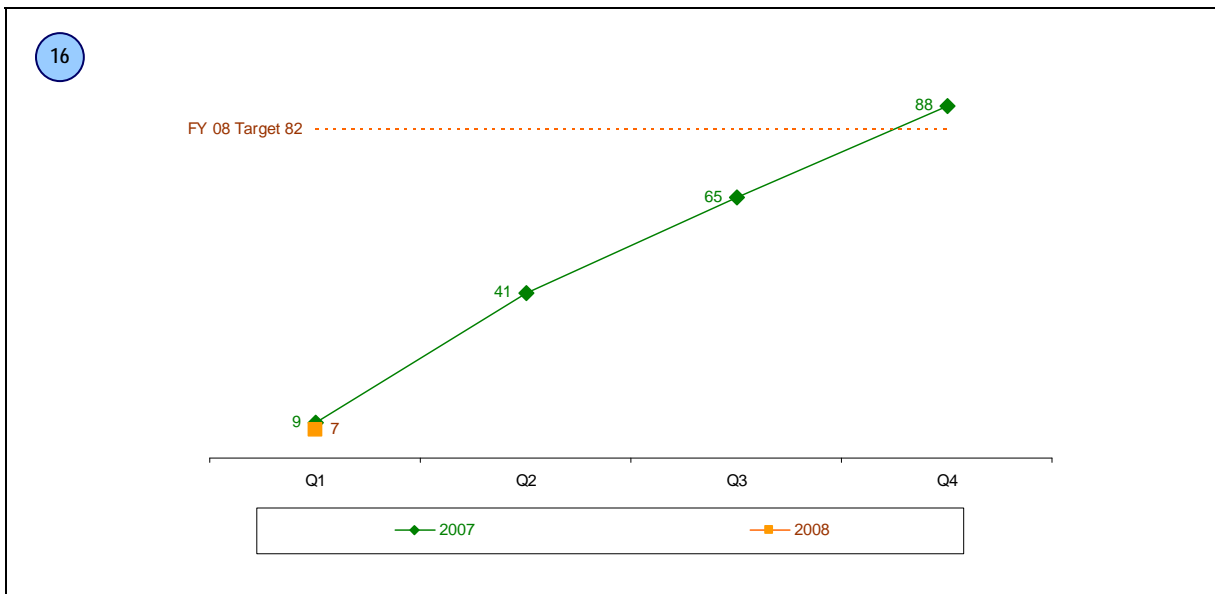
Used: One of the largest associations in the Great American West is the California Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP). CDQAP is a partnership of federal and state agencies, the University of California, and the dairy industry to promote a healthy environment through improved farm practices. Region 9 efficiently provides compliance assistance through CDQAP newsletter articles, training classes and forum events to thousands of CAFO operators.

Supporting Data

Compliance assistance supports and complements permitting efforts aimed at reducing nutrient levels from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). Region 9 continues to aggressively reach out to CAFOs.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 8	2006				271	
	2007	50	105	105	127	
	2008	15				175
Region 9	2006				1,899	
	2007	2,200	2,200	4,309	4,309	2,000
	2008	3,390				8,000
Region 10	2006				91	
	2007	0	0	0	90	
	2008	99				130
ALL	2006				2,261	
ALL	2007	2,250	2,305	4,414	4,526	
ALL	2008	3,504				8,305

Select Regional Priorities: Great American West # of CAFO Inspections



Who is Reporting:

Regions 8, 9 and 10

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) inspections are an important tool to address poorly managed livestock operations that can pollute rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater. The inspections reported in this chart include those done by EPA inspectors, as well as joint inspections with EPA and State inspectors working together.

California, Idaho, Washington and Arizona host a comparatively large share of CAFOs in this country, making CAFO issues particularly relevant to the regions in the Great American West. Manure, if improperly managed on CAFOs, can pollute streams and groundwater, killing fish and contaminating drinking water sources. To best use our limited resources we maintain a careful balance between inspections and outreach, and we collaborate to the extent practical with state agencies doing similar work.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

General Information on Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/afo/info.cfm>

Fact Sheet: Managing Manure at Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cafo_manure_guidance_fs.pdf

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations Compliance Monitoring:
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/programs/cwa/cafos.html>

EPA CAFO Inspection Fact Sheet:
<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/factsheets/epa-305-f-03-009.pdf>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

CAFO Inspections support the EPA Strategic Plan Goal 5.1.3 to Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement.

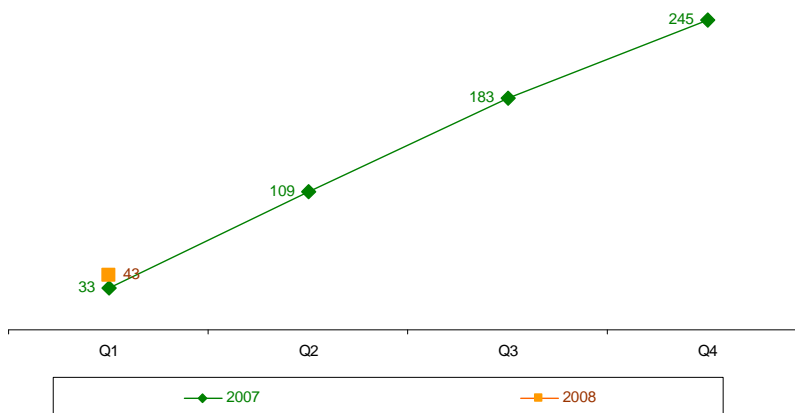
Supporting Data

Inspections remain an important tool to address poorly managed livestock operations that can pollute rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater. The number of inspections includes joint EPA/State inspections.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 8	2006				38	
	2007	2	8	16	25	
	2008	0				22
Region 9	2006				43	
	2007	0	18	23	25	
	2008	7				30
Region 10	2006				61	
	2007	7	15	26	38	
	2008	0				30
ALL	2006				142	
ALL	2007	9	41	65	88	
ALL	2008	7				82

Select Regional Priorities: Great American West
of Oil and Gas Activities for Which EPA Issued a Permit

17



Who is Reporting:

Region 8

Timely permitting of environmentally sound energy activities contributes to the nation's energy security and protects the environment. During Q1, two-thirds of Region 8 permits issued were air-related permits; the remainder were UIC permits.

With this increased workload, Region 8 is trying to balance The Agency's mission to protect public health and the environment while ensuring that energy development continues responsibly and efficiently, keeping America competitive. This measure provides awareness about the level of air and water permitting activities facing the agency and the Region's effort to fulfill our regulatory responsibilities.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: Additional information regarding Region 8's energy related activities and strategies can be found at the following sites:

Region 8 Homepage – <http://epa.gov/region8.html>

Region 8 DRAFT Energy Strategy – <http://epa.gov/region8/energy.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: This measure tracks important permitting information relating to multiple programs in the Region and subsequently contributing to the successful fulfillment of two of EPA's strategic goals. Specifically, under Goal 1–Clean Air, this measure ensures that any new permits issued by EPA do not inappropriately impact Objective 1.1 in the plan, providing Healthier Outdoor Air. This measure also contributes to the success of Goal 2–Clean and Safe Water, specifically Objective 2.2 in the plan, protection of the nation's water quality. Additional details regarding the goals and objectives can be found at the following links:

http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf,

http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has Been Used:

Region 8 continues to emphasize the importance of ensuring Region 8's ability to efficiently complete permit applications, while simultaneously protecting the environment. In order to achieve maximum results as efficiently as possible, comprehensive reviews of resource allocations and utilization have occurred in order to address the increase in energy related direct implementation issues.

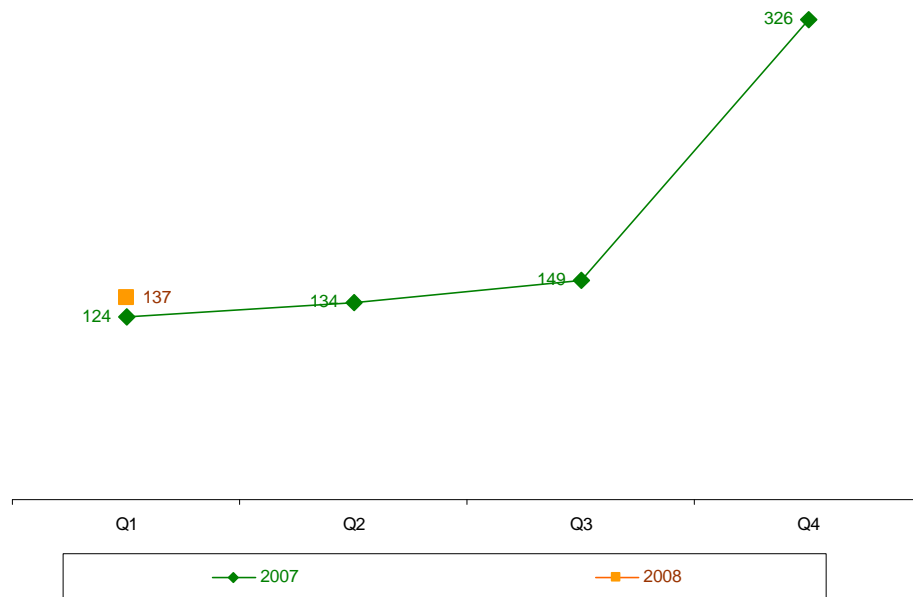
Supporting Data

Timely permitting of environmentally sound energy activities contributes to the nation's energy security. During Q1, two-third of Region 8 permits issued were air-related permits; the remainder were UIC permits.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Region 8	2006				89
	2007	33	109	183	245
	2008	43			

Select Regional Priorities: Great American West
**# of Acres Addressed (or Cleaned up) by Superfund Remedial,
 Removal and Non-Regulatory Programs**

18



Who is Reporting:

Regions 8, 9, and 10

Abandoned and previously mismanaged mining sites threaten rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater. These sites also present human health concerns from direct contact with or inhalation of the contaminants at these sites. To meet this challenge present in the Great American West, EPA regions are reclaiming land and protecting the environment at these former mining sites through removal and remedial actions, Brownfields activities, and the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCUP). This measure tracks the critical work being done by EPA to clean-up some of the most hazardous sites found in the western regions.

This measure highlights the complex remedial and removal actions, Brownfields activities, and voluntary cleanups managed by EPA and the progress being made. The process to identify, initiate and complete the clean-up process, with the final goal being cleaner and safer land, air and water resources, requires perseverance and effective resource contributions and use.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: Additional information regarding Regions 8, 9 and 10 mining related activities and strategies can be found at the following sites:

Region 8 Revitalization Strategy – http://epa.gov/region8/land_waste/revitalization/

Region 8 Superfund Mining - http://www.epa.gov/region8/land_waste/mining/minesf.html

Region 9 Superfund - <http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/sfund/index.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Mining activities and their impact upon the environment span many regulatory areas for which EPA is responsible. Consequently, this measure spans goals 3, 4 and 5 of the Strategic Plan. Specifically, this measure contributes to the successes of Objectives 3.2, 4.1, and 5.2, by identifying property that has been contaminated due to mining activities and conducting comprehensive remediation procedures to improve the condition of the affected land and water.

Additional details regarding the goals and objectives can be found at the following links:

http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_3.pdf

http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_5.pdf

Supporting Data

Abandoned and poorly managed mining sites may threaten rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Region 8	2006				64
	2007	40	40	40	54
	2008	75			
Region 9	2006				523
	2007	13	23	23	129
	2008	40			
Region 10	2006				65
	2007	71	71	86	143
	2008	22			
ALL	2006			65	652
ALL	2007	124	134	149	326
ALL	2008	137			

Select Regional Priorities: Islands
% of Population with Access to Drinking Water Meeting EPA Standards

19

	Q407	Q1
Region 2 (Puerto Rico)	33.60%	36%
Region 9 (Pacific Islands)	60%	NR

Region 9 data is from the previous quarter due to data reporting constraints. Data for Puerto Rico represent a 12-month rolling average through 9/30/07. Region 2 data are for Puerto Rico only and do not include the Virgin Islands.

Who is Reporting:

Regions 2 and 9

This measure provides an overall indication of the compliance of community water systems with all EPA and Commonwealth drinking water standards over a 12-month period. This measure is particularly important to Regions 2 and 9 because community water system compliance in Puerto Rico and our Pacific Island Territories is significantly below the national average (which was 91.5% in 2007).

Community water systems need to meet standards for more than 90 contaminants to keep drinking water safe and secure, which is key to meeting the Agency's strategic objective to protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For general information on drinking water, go to:

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/wot/pdfs/book_waterontap_full.pdf

For specific information on each territory, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/pr.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/guam.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/samoa.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/mariana.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Agency's Strategic Plan Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water, Objective 1: Protect Human Health, Sub-Objective 1: Water Safe to Drink.

This section of our Strategic Plan may be accessed at:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf

Select Regional Priorities: Islands

% of Wastewater Treatment Plants in Compliance with BOD/TSS/No Bypass Requirements

20

	Q407	Q1
Region 2 (Virgin Islands)	70%	70%
Region 2 (Puerto Rico)	70%	70%
Region 9 (Pacific Islands)	75%	83%

Region 9 data is from the previous quarter due to data reporting constraints

Who is Reporting:

Regions 2 and 9

This measure provides an overall indication of the compliance of wastewater treatment plants in our Island Territories—both in the Pacific and the Caribbean—with clean water standards, which is key to meeting the Agency’s strategic goals to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife. This measure is particularly important to Regions 2 and 9 because wastewater treatment infrastructure in our Island Territories has lagged behind that on the mainland, with many treatment plants failing to meet the conditions of their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

This measure provides an indication of the quality of the wastewater exiting sewage treatment plants. Wastewater from sewage treatment plants often contains organic and solid materials which exert an oxygen demand and solids loading on the receiving water such as a stream or marine environment. Organic material contained in the wastewater is known as biochemical oxygen demand, or BOD. The greater the BOD the more rapidly oxygen is depleted in the waterway. This means less oxygen is available to higher forms of aquatic life. The consequences of high BOD are that aquatic organisms become stressed, suffocate, and die. Therefore, BOD levels in wastewater from sewage treatment plants are limited by the permit to reduce the organic loading and oxygen demand on the receiving water. Solid material in the wastewater is measured as Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If the TSS levels are high, the turbidity (how clear the water is) is usually very high and can increase water temperatures as suspended particles absorb more heat increasing temperature and reducing the concentration of dissolved oxygen (DO). The higher turbidity also reduces the amount of light penetrating the water, which reduces photosynthesis and the production of DO. Suspended particles can settle and blanket the stream and marine bottoms, especially in slower waters, smothering corals, fish eggs and other invertebrates. Therefore, TSS levels in wastewater from sewage treatment plants are also limited by the permit to reduce the solids loading on the receiving water.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For the basics of how wastewater treatment works, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/bastre.pdf>

To learn more about Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/volunteer/stream/vms52.html>

To learn more about Turbidity and Suspended Solids, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/volunteer/stream/vms55.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Agency's Strategic Plan Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water, Objective 2: Protect Water Quality, Sub-objective 1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis. This program also supports the Agency's Strategic Plan Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems, Objective 2: Communities, Sub-objective 5: Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories.

These sections of our Strategic Plan may be accessed at:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border # of Title V Air Permits

21

		Region 2	Region 5	Region 6	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10
# of Initial Permits	Issued	0	3	0	0	0	8
	Pending	0	4	0	17	3	4
# of Renewal Permits	Issued	0	0	0	4	0	0
	Pending	0	0	1	13	2	2
Total Permits	Issued	0	3	0	4	0	8
	Pending	0	4	1	30	5	6

No Federally Recognized Tribes in Region 3. No Title V permits in Indian Country for Regions 1, 4, and 7.

Who is Reporting:

Region 2, Region 5, Region 6, Region 8, Region 9, Region 10

Title V operating permits, named after Title V of the Clean Air Act, improve compliance with facility emissions requirements by identifying what facilities must do to control air pollution. All large sources and some smaller sources of air pollution are required to get these permits. States and local authorities issue most Title V permits, but EPA issues Title V permits in Indian country, as well as in certain other cases. EPA provides technical support and assistance to Tribes to support the Tribe's capacity to run their Title V programs. Permits are required to be renewed every three years or when significant changes to the permitted facility are planned. The number of initial and renewal permits are provided in the QMR.

Four EPA regions do not report on this measure: Region 3 has no Federally recognized Tribes and the Tribes in Regions 1, 4 and 7 do not have Title V facilities located in them.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

To learn more about Title V permitting in Indian Country, visit:

- <http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/indperm.html>

Other relevant information can be found at:

- Operating Permits (general information) - <http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/index.html>
- Part 71 Permits (general information) - <http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/part71.html>
- Part 71 Permits in Indian Country - <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/permits/indsource.html>

For more information regarding tribal air quality programs in Indian Country, see:

- <http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Links to Strategic Plan Objective 1.1 (Healthier Outdoor Air), available at

http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

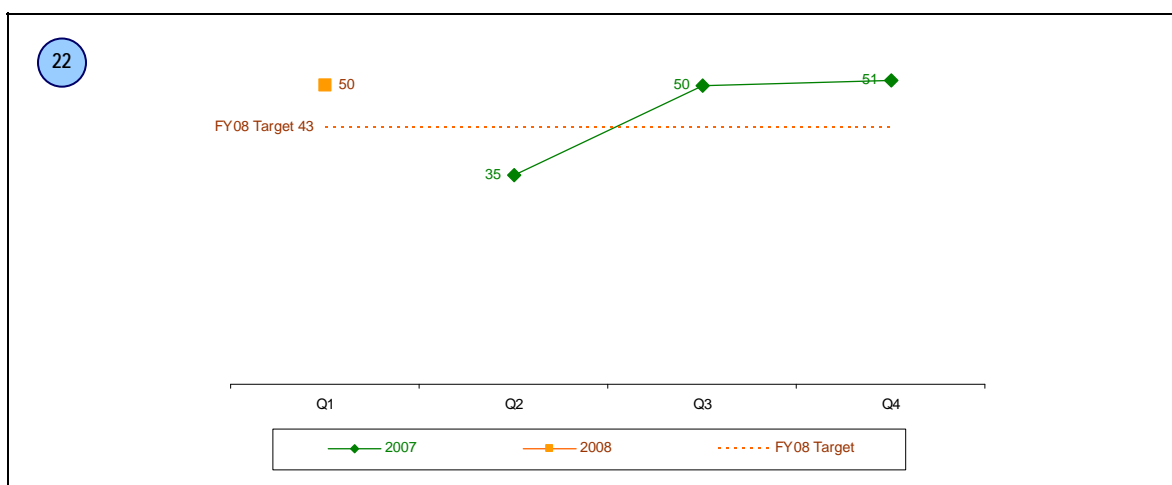
Supporting Data

Improving the Title V Air Permit program offers great promise to addressing air quality on Tribal lands.

		Region 2	Region 5	Region 6	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10
# of Initial Permits	<i>Issued</i>	0	3	0	0	0	8
	<i>Pending</i>	0	4	0	17	3	4
# of Renewal Permits	<i>Issued</i>	0	0	0	4	0	0
	<i>Pending</i>	0	0	1	13	2	2
Total Permits	<i>Issued</i>	0	3	0	4	0	8
	<i>Pending</i>	0	4	1	30	5	6

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border

of Water System Sanitary Surveys Within the Past 3 Years (5 Years for Outstanding Performers)



Who is Reporting:

Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

A sanitary survey is an on-site, physical inspection of a water system, and is meant to identify problems which may affect the safety of the water. It includes an evaluation of the adequacy of sources, facilities, equipment, operations and maintenance for producing and an assessment of the financial and managerial capacity for producing and distributing safe water. Along with routine monitoring of water quality, and review of construction plans, sanitary surveys are important tools for ensuring that drinking water is safe.

EPA requires states and Tribes to conduct sanitary surveys every three years for community systems that use surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. Community systems that are determined by the state to have 'outstanding performance' based on prior sanitary surveys are given up to five years to complete subsequent sanitary surveys. This measure provides the number of systems that have completed surveys within the three or five year time frames.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: The "Guidance Manual for Conducting Sanitary Surveys of Public Water Systems; Surface Water and Ground Water Under the Direct Influence (GWUDI)" can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/mdbp/pdf/sansurv/sansurv.pdf>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective: 2.1.1 – Water Safe to Drink. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Information about this measure in the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) can be found at:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/par/2007par/par07goal2_goal.pdf.

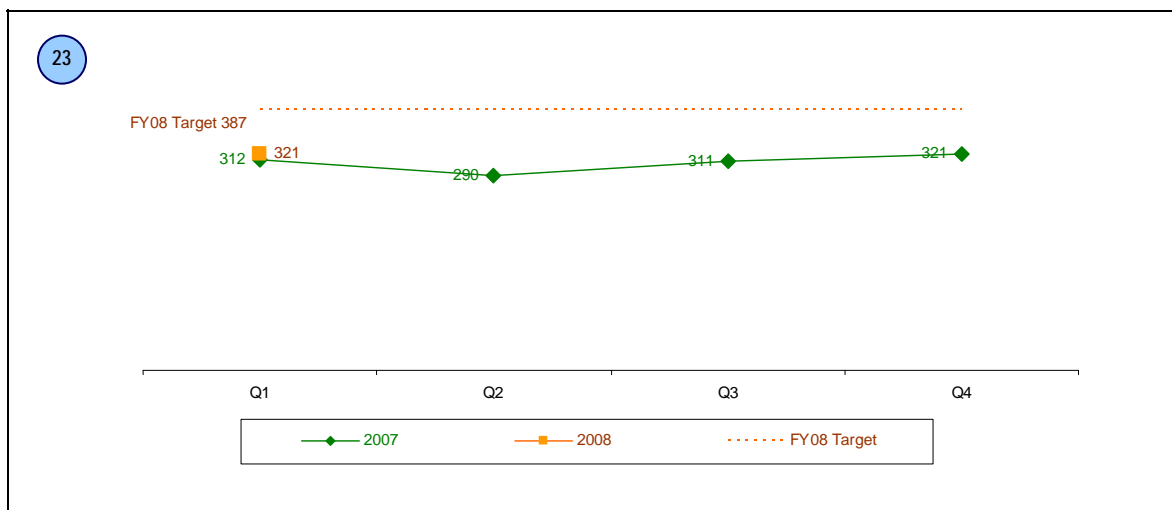
Supporting Data

Addressing drinking water issues offers great promise for improving health on Tribal lands.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 1	2006					
	2007		1	1	1	
	2008	2				1
Region 2	2006					
	2007		1	2	2	
	2008	2				1
Region 4	2006					
	2007		1	1	1	
	2008	1				1
Region 5	2006					
	2007		2	2	2	
	2008	2				2
Region 6	2006					
	2007		NR	2	1	
	2008	5				5
Region 7	2006					
	2007		0	0	1	
	2008	1				1
Region 8	2006					
	2007		22	19	17	
	2008	18				10
Region 9	2006					
	2007		5	18	18	
	2008	9				18
Region 10	2006					
	2007		3	5	8	
	2008	10				4
ALL	2006					
ALL	2007		35	50	51	
ALL	2008	50				43

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border

of NPDES Permits Issued and Current



Who is Reporting:

Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requires point sources discharging to the nation's waters to have permits for those discharges and industrial facilities that discharge on sewer systems to have pretreatment programs to reduce their impact on sewage treatment plants. The Clean Water Act specifies that NPDES permits may not be issued for longer than five-year terms. Permittees that wish to continue discharging beyond the five-year term must submit an application for permit renewal. If the permitting authority receives a complete application, but does not reissue the permit prior to the expiration date, the existing permit is generally "administratively continued." Permits that have been administratively continued beyond their expiration date are considered to be "backlogged." Where information is available, facilities awaiting their first NPDES permits are also considered part of the NPDES permit backlog.

Since 1999, EPA has tracked permit issuance status (i.e., the number and percent current) and set goals for states and EPA Regions to achieve a percent permits current rate of 90 percent. The purpose of this measure is to identify those tribal facilities covered by NPDES individual and general permits (excluding stormwater permits) that are current.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information on permit backlog reduction efforts, visit: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/permitissuance/backlog.cfm>.

For more information on wastewater in tribal communities, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/index.htm>.

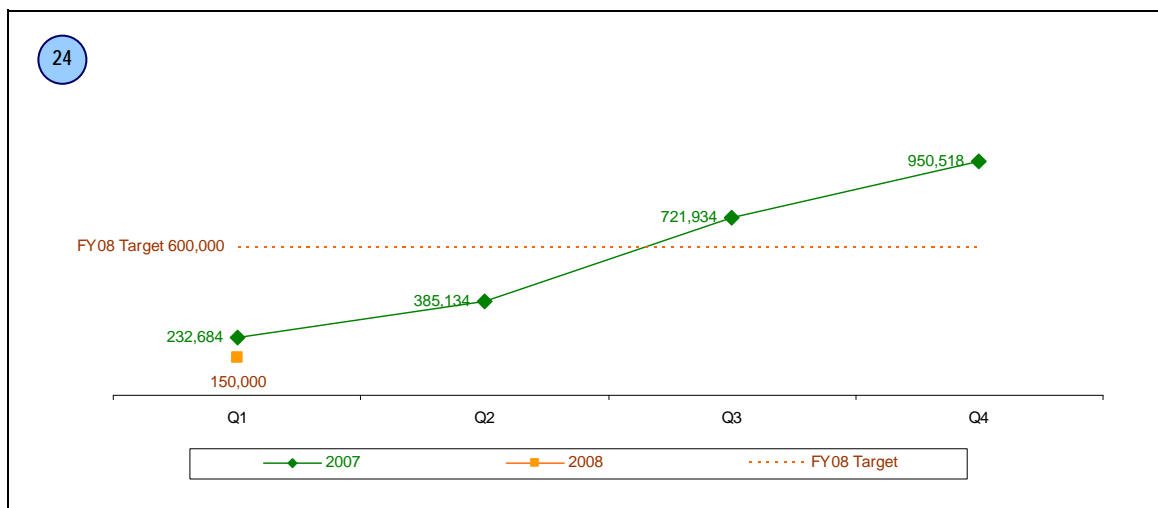
Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Objective: 2.2.1 – Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Supporting Data

Current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits improve and maintain water quality. Seven regions reported the percent of permits considered current at 93% or greater.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 1	2006				2	
	2007	2	2	2	2	
	2008	2				2
Region 2	2006				2	
	2007	2	2	2	2	
	2008	2				
Region 4	2006				15	
	2007	14	15	14	13	
	2008	13				13
Region 5	2006				37	
	2007	37	37	37	41	
	2008	41				40
Region 6	2006				10	
	2007	11	7	10	10	
	2008	10				
Region 7	2006				10	
	2007	16	16	16	16	
	2008	16				16
Region 8	2006				185	
	2007	179	173	186	188	
	2008	188				186
Region 9	2006				36	
	2007	35	24	30	34	
	2008	34				32
Region 10	2006				16	
	2007	16	14	14	15	
	2008	15				47
ALL	2006				313	
ALL	2007	312	290	311	321	
ALL	2008	321				

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border
US-Mexico Border – Tires Removed from Piles



Who is Reporting:

Region 6 and Region 9

Throughout the U.S.-Mexico border, environmental management concerns include the management and disposal of scrap tires. There are numerous scrap tire piles holding millions of scrap tires. With population rates continuing to accelerate in the region, the generation of scrap tires is expected to increase. Scrap tire piles present serious environmental and health problems. These threats include serving as a source of disease carrying vectors and fires, which cause both air quality issues and ground and surface water issues from run off.

Regions 6 and 9, working in conjunction with their border partners, have achieved significant results. We continue to focus on scrap tire abatement while simultaneously working to develop new end use markets for scrap tires and help communities establish environmentally sound long-term sustainable strategies for dealing with scrap tires. This measure tracks the number of scrap tires beneficially reused in the U.S.-Mexico border region.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more information about tire piles on the US Mexico Border, go to <http://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/index.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Strategic Plan Goal 4.2.4

Supporting Data

Removing scrap tires reduces mosquito-borne diseases and fire risk. The San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora site was completed in FY07. Matamoros is purchasing equipment and completing design work; project is expected to meet FY08 target of 100,000 tires.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Ciudad Juarez	2006				1,130,970	
	2007	186,550	319,000	541,800	700,800	
	2008	150,000				500,000
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora	2006				N/A	
	2007	0	20,000	31,000	80,000	
	2008					
Matamoros	2006				N/A	
	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2008	0				100,000
Eagle Pass	2006				18,300	
	2007	46,134	46,134	149,134	169,718	
	2008	0				
ALL	2006				1,149,270	
ALL	2007	232,684	385,134	721,934	950,518	
ALL	2008	150,000				600,000

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border
of Open Dumps Closed, Cleaned Up, or Upgraded in Indian Country

25

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10
Q407	0	0	0	3	15	0	4	82	3
T07	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	20	2
Q1	0	0	0	0	2	NR	6	15	1
T08	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	20	1

Indian Health Service is assessing the sites on reservations and universe is not known. No Federally Recognized Tribes in Region 3.

Who is Reporting:

Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

EPA's Tribal Solid Waste Management Program encourages municipal solid waste and hazardous waste management practices in Indian Country. The program emphasizes building tribal municipal solid waste management capacity, developing tribal organizational infrastructure, and building partnerships among tribes, states, and local governments. EPA support for these goals includes technical assistance, grant funding, and education and outreach.

This measure tracks activities regarding existing open dumps in Indian Country and other Tribal lands. Open dumps are land disposal sites at which solid wastes are disposed of in a manner that does not protect the environment. Common problems include open burning and wastes that are exposed to the elements, disease vectors and scavengers.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Information on waste management in Indian Country is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Goal and Objective: 3.1.1: Reduce Waste Generation and Increase Recycling. See: http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_3.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

OSWER, Assistant Administrator Susan Bodine convened the Tribal Solid Waste Interagency Workgroup and established a senior management-level Interagency Steering Committee to help coordinate interagency solid waste activities, including those related to the closure, clean up, and upgrading of open dumps in Indian Country and other tribal lands.

Supporting Data

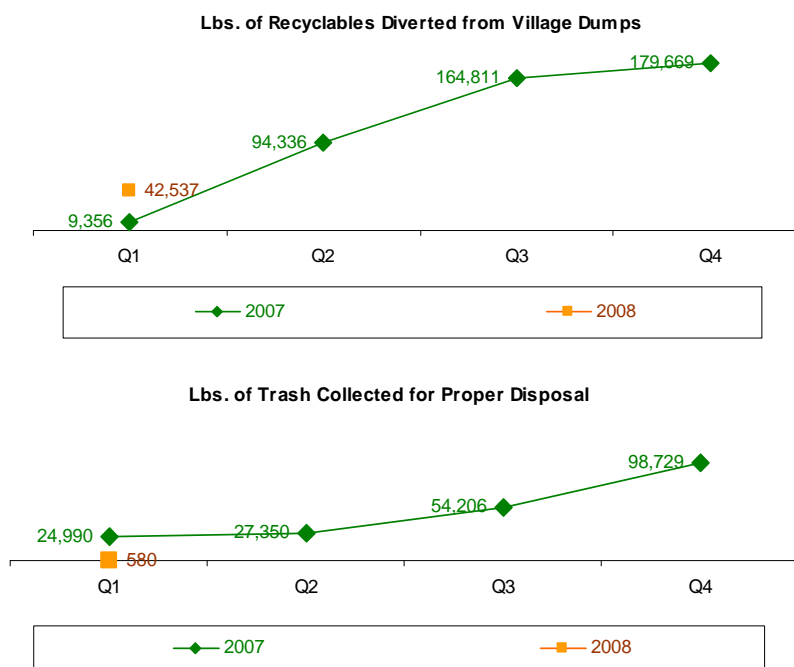
EPA regions support Tribal solid waste management programs including actions to address risks associated with open dumps. Region 6 and Region 9 significantly exceeded their annual targets in FY07.

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10
Q406	0	0	0	2	20	0	20	79	5
Q407	0	0	0	3	15	0	4	82	3
FY07 Target	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	20	2
Q1	0	0	0	0	2	NR	6	15	1
FY08 Target	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	20	1

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border

Pounds of Trash Collected for Proper Disposal, and Pounds of Recyclables Diverted from Alaskan Village Dumps

26



Who is Reporting:

Region 10

Safe solid waste disposal practices are critical in addressing human health and environmental risk factors. Region 10 is supporting Alaskan recycling and safe solid waste disposal practices with grants to help build infrastructure and provide training to encourage recycling and proper disposal of trash.

These numbers are tracked quarterly by the Raven Americorps program for the work of Americorps members in villages statewide. They represent only a small part of the solid waste work EPA is helping to fund in Alaska and do not reflect the volume or diversity of the work that is happening statewide.

Other EPA funded solid waste management efforts through the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) grants: approximately 180 tribes in Alaska with an estimated \$10M per year going to solid and hazardous waste activities, and grants to organizations such as the Yukon Inter-Tribal Watershed Council and the Copper River Development Association. We do not quantify the solid waste management contributions from all of the EPA funded efforts quarterly.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For more information on the Raven Americorps Project go to,
<http://www.ruralcap.com/cod/RAVEN/index.cfm>

For additional information on EPA Region 10 Tribal Programs go to,
<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF>

Linkages to SP, Program Projects, PAR: Alaska Village Solid Waste activities support EPA Strategic Plan Goal 3.1.1 Preserve Land, and Goal 5.3 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship, to Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country (Tribal Capacity to Implement Environmental Programs); and are consistent with the Region 10 Strategic Endeavor for Enhancing Tribal Environments.

Supporting Data

Region 10 is supporting Alaskan recycling and safe solid waste disposal practices to address health and environmental risks.

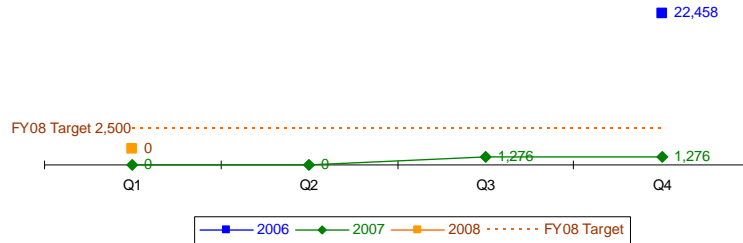
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Lbs. Of Recyclables Diverted from Village Dumps</i>	<i>2006</i>				
	<i>FY06 Target</i>				
	<i>2007</i>	9,356	94,336	164,811	179,669
	<i>FY07 Target</i>				
	<i>2008</i>	42,537			
	<i>FY08 Target</i>				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Lbs. Of Trash Collected for Proper Disposal</i>	<i>2006</i>				
	<i>FY06 Target</i>				
	<i>2007</i>	24,990	27,350	54,206	98,729
	<i>FY07 Target</i>				
	<i>2008</i>	580			
	<i>FY08 Target</i>				

Select Regional Priorities: Tribes and US-Mexico Border

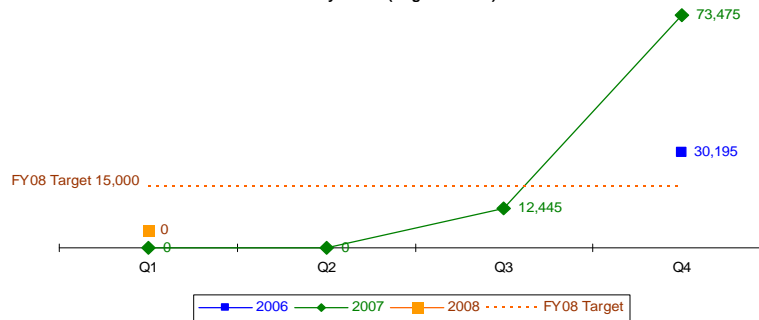
Additional Homes Served by Improvements in Water Services

27

Drinking Water (Regions 6 & 9)



Sewer Systems (Regions 6 & 9)



Who is Reporting:

Region 6, 9 and Office of Water

EPA's U.S.-Mexico Border Facilities Construction Program enables communities in the Border Region, defined as 100 kilometers north and south of the US-Mexico border, to design and construct infrastructure projects that provide safe drinking water and wastewater collection and treatment. The lack of safe drinking water directly impacts public health in the region while inadequate sanitation and treatment facilities impact shared and transboundary rivers and coastal waters and threaten the public health and ecosystems of the region. EPA's program supports infrastructure development in Border communities through funding of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC)-administered Project Development and Assistance Program (PDAP). These programs have made substantial progress to date in providing safe and affordable drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in the Border Region.

Through the U.S.-Mexico Border Facilities Construction Program, communities build and improve drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. Many households in the communities receive drinking water or wastewater service for the first time. This measure, additional homes served by improvements in water service, tracks the number of new drinking water and wastewater household connections that receive service as a result of EPA-supported infrastructure projects. New household connections are reported when infrastructure projects have completed construction and are operational.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For information about the U.S.-Mexico Border Program, go to

<http://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/index.html>.

More specific information regarding U.S.-Mexico Border Infrastructure projects can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/infrastructure/index.html>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan: EPA Strategic Plan Goal 4 Objective: 4.2.4 – Sustain and Restore the U.S. Mexico Border Environmental Health. See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Supporting Data

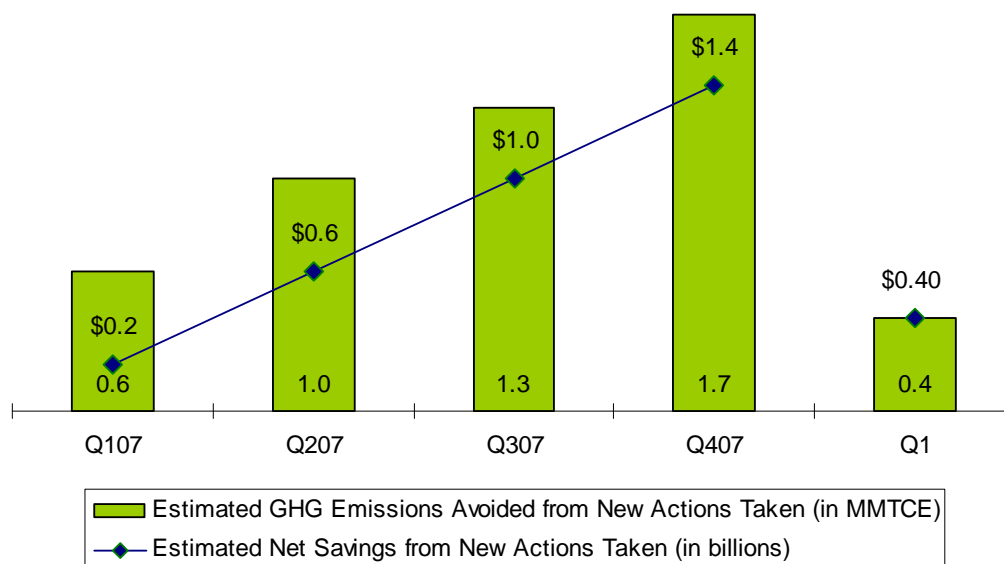
One goal of the U.S.-Mexico Border Program is to provide protection of people in the U.S.-Mexico border area from health risks by increasing the number of homes connected to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems. EPA is addressing this through financial assistance for new infrastructure and technical assistance. Data is typically reported later in fiscal year.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	FY08 Target
Drinking Water (Regions 6 & 9)	22,458	0	0	1,276	1,276	2,500
Sewer Systems (Regions 6 & 9)	30,195	0	0	12,445	73,475	15,000

Select National Priorities

ENERGY STAR: Additional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Avoided and Cost Savings

28



Who is Reporting:

OAR

ENERGY STAR helps individuals and organizations reduce energy use, save money, and prevent greenhouse gas emissions by breaking down well-recognized market barriers to energy efficiency. Since 1992, EPA has partnered with thousands of organizations through ENERGY STAR, and the program has enjoyed steady growth over the past 15 years.

The QMR metric represents the estimated incremental, or additional, financial savings and greenhouse gas emissions avoided that American businesses and consumers are achieving based on new investments made through ENERGY STAR during fiscal year 2008. These savings are in addition to those as a result of actions taken prior to October 1, 2007. These earlier investments will continue to generate benefits into the future.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

To learn more about ENERGY STAR, please visit www.energystar.gov

To view the most recent ENERGY STAR Annual Report please visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/appdstar/annualreports/annualreports.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

- Links to Strategic Plan Objective 1.5 (*Greenhouse Gas Intensity*), available at http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Supporting Data

ENERGY STAR helps individuals and organizations reduce energy use, save money, and prevent greenhouse gas emissions. The numbers below represent incremental savings attributable to the program as a result of activities occurring in Fiscal Year 2008. They are in addition to savings from actions taken prior to October 1, 2007.

Total Annual Savings

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Emissions Avoided	31.9	32.5	32.9	33.2	33.6	34
Cost Savings	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.6	16
Incremental Savings (Cumulative for Each Fiscal Year)						
Emissions Avoided		0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.4
Cost Savings		\$0.2	\$0.6	\$1.0	\$1.4	\$0.40

ENERGY STAR: Square Footage of Buildings Rated (in Millions)

29

Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Regions 6	Region 7	Region 8	Regions 9	Region 10
187	278	370	562	524	363	103	112	495	141

Who is Reporting:

OAR

As part of the ENERGY STAR program, EPA helps building owners in the commercial sector reduce their energy use through strategic energy management. EPA's energy performance rating system allows building operators to track energy use over time and prioritize energy efficiency investments. It scores the energy use of individual commercial buildings on a scale of 1 to 100 compared to the national stock of similar buildings. Superior performing buildings that score 75 or higher are eligible to earn the ENERGY STAR label.

The QMR metric shows the total amount of commercial building floor space in square feet that was rated using EPA's energy performance rating system in fiscal year 2008 (FY08). The portions of this space located in each EPA region are also shown. While consistent progress is being made nationally, regions differ in their prioritization of partnership programs, including ENERGY STAR. Therefore, information provided should not be used to as a comparison of efforts across regions. Due to the method of data collection, fiscal year to date data is not available before FY08.

Links for More Information**Links to Relevant Program Sites:**

To learn more about ENERGY STAR, please visit www.energystar.gov

To view the most recent ENERGY STAR Annual Report please visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/appdstar/annualreports/annualreports.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

- Links to Strategic Plan Objective 1.5 (*Greenhouse Gas Intensity*), available at http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has Been Used:

The decision was made to track building rating activity on a fiscal year basis, in addition to the annual year basis.

Supporting Data

EPA has changed the units of measure for this metric. Effective this quarter, EPA will report on the Square Footage of Buildings Rated rather than simply the number of buildings benchmarked. EPA believes this better reflects program results.

Select National Priorities

Months Ahead (Behind) on Select Climate Change Activities

30

	Coastal Elevation and Sensitivity to Sea Level Rise	Preliminary Review of Adaptation Options for Ecosystems and Resources	Effect on Human Health and Welfare Human Systems
	(6)	0 (on schedule)	0 (on schedule)
Upcoming Milestones	EPA completed the expert review of SAP 4.1 on coastal elevation and sensitivity to sea level rise. A draft for public review will be published in FY08 Q2.	This study was completed and disseminated.	This study was completed and disseminated.

Who is Reporting:

Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) and Office of Research and Development (ORD)

Climate change has the capability to affect ecosystems and human health in the United States. To support the government-wide Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), EPA is the lead for three of CCSP's 21 important studies designed to answer climate change questions frequently raised by decision makers. These three studies address the effects climate change has on sea level rise, the effects of climate change on human health and welfare, and the adaptation options for ecosystems that are sensitive to continuing changes in climate. To inform decision makers, the studies highlight the potential impacts of climate change, the opportunities for adaptation, and recommendations to address the problems resulting from climate change.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

- For more information on the U.S. Climate Change Science Program, please visit: <http://www.climatescience.gov/default.php>
- To learn about the "Coastal Elevation and Sensitivity to Sea Level Rise" study, please visit: <http://www.climatescience.gov/Library/sap/sap4-1/default.php>
- To learn about the "Preliminary Review of Adaptation Options for Ecosystems and Resources" study, please visit: <http://www.climatescience.gov/Library/sap/sap4-4/public-review-draft/default.htm>
- To learn about the "Effect on Human Health and Welfare Human Systems" study, please visit <http://www.climatescience.gov/Library/sap/sap4-6/public-review-draft/default.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: This measure supports the EPA's Strategic Plan Objective 1.5 (Enhance the Science and Research in Clean Air and Global Climate Change)
http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Objective 4.5 (Enhance the Science and Research in Healthy Communities and Ecosystems)
http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Supporting Data

EPA has completed two of the three studies. EPA expects a public review draft of its Coastal elevation and sensitivity to sea level rise study to be available in Q2 2008.

Select National Priorities
of Collaborative Alaska Climate Change Events/Projects

31		Total # of Events/Projects	Events/Projects Completed	# of Events/Projects Underway
		8	6	2
	Accomplishments	Alaska Forum and Business Roundtable schedule for February 2008.		

Who is Reporting:

Region 10

Alaskan people and habitat will likely experience greater impacts from a warming climate than other parts of the United States. As stated in the *Arctic Climate Impact Assessment*, the Arctic environment is naturally both highly vulnerable and resilient, due to extremely cold weather conditions and the limitations that poses for survival of the narrow range of species adapted to those harsh conditions. Currently, the Arctic region is experiencing some of the most rapid and severe climate changes on earth. For example, scientists have observed an increase of the average annual Arctic temperature over the past several decades at twice the rate as that of the rest of world. Additional arctic warming of about 4 to 7 °C is projected over the next 100 years. Increasing precipitation, shorter and warmer winters, and even greater loss of snow cover and ice cover are among the projected changes that are very likely to persist for centuries, according to the assessment.

Accordingly EPA Region 10 is working collaboratively with the state of Alaska and its people to better understand and address their climate change issues and to develop a statewide climate change program.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

2008 Performance Partnership Agreement between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Protection Agency:
[http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/AOO.NSF/34090d07b77d50bd88256b79006529e8/6127ef457d1d0389882564b90066d63e/\\$FILE/SFY2008%20PPA%20Final%20Signature%20Version.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/AOO.NSF/34090d07b77d50bd88256b79006529e8/6127ef457d1d0389882564b90066d63e/$FILE/SFY2008%20PPA%20Final%20Signature%20Version.pdf)

State of Alaska Climate Change Policy:
<http://www.climatechange.alaska.gov/>

Arctic Climate Impact Assessment:
<http://www.acia.uaf.edu/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Collaborative climate change projects support the EPA Strategic Plan, Objective 1.1.5 and 1.1.6 Healthier outdoor Air through Reductions of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and the application of Science and Research. This work is also consistent with EPA's Voluntary Climate Protection Program and the Region 10 Strategic Endeavor for Clean Affordable Energy and Climate Change.

Supporting Data

EPA continues to support forums and business roundtables to consider potential effects of Climate Change in Alaska.

Select National Priorities

Key Methane to Markets Quarterly Milestones Met

32

# of Milestones (for FY08)	# of Milestones Met or Exceeded	Accomplishments
34	4	Methan to Markets (M2M) achieved four milestones in FY08 Q1, which means that it achieved all its calendar year 2007 milestones. In FY08 Q1, EPA hosted the first M2M Partnership Expo in Beijing, China with over 750 participants from over 40 countries.

Who is Reporting:
Office of Air and Radiation

Methane to Markets is an international public private partnership to advance the recovery and use of methane as a clean energy source. The goal of the Partnership is to reduce global methane emissions in order to enhance economic growth, strengthen energy security, improve air quality, improve industrial safety, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The partnership currently has over 20 Partner countries along with over 650 public and private sector organizations who are working together to advance methane recovery and use in the agriculture, coal, landfill, oil and gas sectors.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:
<http://www.methanetomarkets.org/> - this is the Partnership's general website hosted by the Methane to Markets Secretariat.
<http://www.epa.gov/methanetomarkets> - this website highlights the activities of the U.S. Agencies working on M2M

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

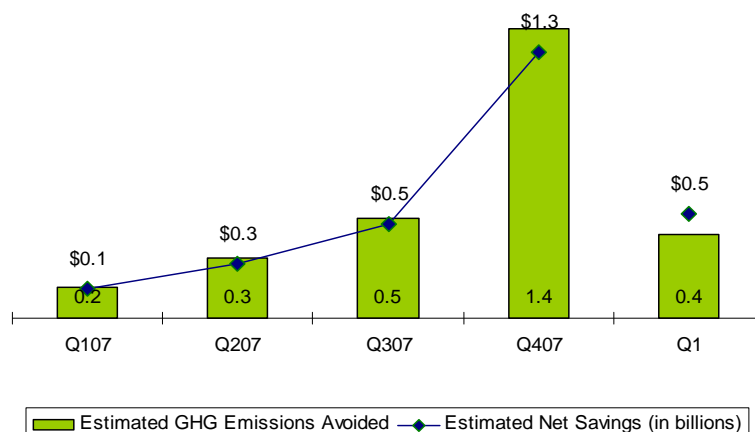
- Links to Strategic Plan Objective 1.5 (*Greenhouse Gas Intensity*), available at http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Supporting Data

This international effort continues to provide EPA opportunities to share experiences related to the recovery and use of methane.

SmartWay: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Avoided and Cost Savings

33



Who is Reporting:

Office of Air and Radiation

The SmartWay Transport Partnership is an innovative collaboration between EPA and the freight industry to increase energy efficiency while significantly reducing greenhouse gases and air pollution. By 2012, this initiative aims to reduce between 33 - 66 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and up to 200,000 tons of nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions per year. At the same time, the initiative will result in fuel savings of up to 150 million barrels of oil annually. There are three primary components of the program: creating partnerships, reducing all unnecessary engine idling, and increasing the efficiency and use of rail and intermodal operations.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

To learn more about the SmartWay Transport Partnership, please visit

- <http://www.epa.gov/smartway>
- <http://www.epa.gov/smartway/swplan.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Links to Strategic Plan Objective 1.5 (*Greenhouse Gas Emissions*), available at http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Supporting Data

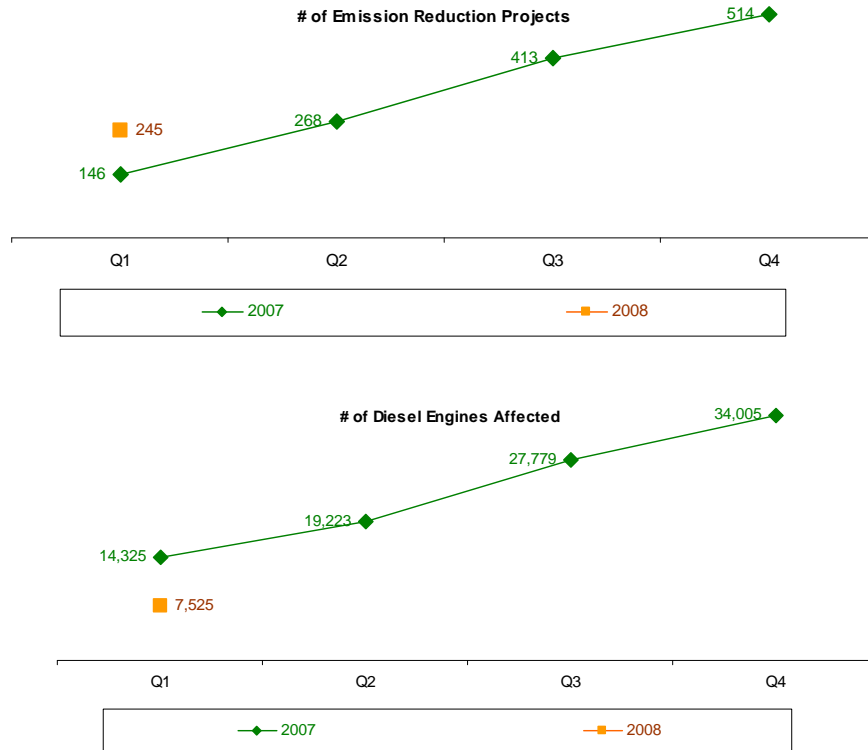
SmartWay is on pace to meet or exceed its target for this FY.

Total Estimated Savings Since Program Inception (1/1/2004)

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Emissions Avoided	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.9
Cost Savings	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.40	\$2.30	\$2.80
Incremental Savings (Cumulative for Each Fiscal Year)						
Emissions Avoided		0.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
Cost Savings		\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$1.3	\$0.5

Select National Priorities Air Quality: Diesel Projects

34



Who is Reporting:

Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, Region 4, Region 5, Regions 6 & 7 (Blue Skyway), Region 8, Regions 9 & 10 (West Coast Collaborative)

Currently in section 33 of the QMR, regions are reporting the number of clean diesel projects and the affected engines/vehicles in these projects.

Recognizing that reducing emissions from diesel engines is one of the most important air quality challenges facing the country, EPA created the National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC). An objective of the NCDC is to aggressively reduce the pollution emitted from diesel engines across the country through the implementation of varied control strategies and the aggressive involvement of national, state, and local partners. By tracking the number of clean diesel projects established each quarter, as well as the number of engines/vehicles on that project, EPA can measure progress toward achieving the goal of retrofitting (or modifying) all engines in the existing fleet by 2014.

Coupled with tracking the clean diesel projects and diesel engines affected, EPA is also tracking the amount of emissions reduced for each project. The figure below shows the cumulative amount of emissions reduced (PM, NO_x, and HC) by quarter and by EPA Region.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For more information on the National Clean Diesel Campaign, please visit, <http://epa.gov/cleandiesel/>.

For more information on the Diesel Emissions Quantifier, please visit, <http://cfpub.epa.gov/quantifier/view/index.cfm>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

- Links to Strategic Plan Objective 1.1 (*Healthier Outdoor Air*), available at http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_1.pdf

Supporting Data

EPA expects to begin reporting on the estimated emission reductions resulting from its diesel-related projects in Q2 2008.

Old diesel engines are a major source of soot and these projects are an extremely cost-effective way to improve air quality. Results are reported jointly for Blue Skyways (Regions 6 & 7) and West Coast Collaborative (Regions 9 & 10). Significant progress is being made by nearly all regions related to number of projects and/or engines affected.

of Emission Reduction Projects Regional Breakout

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 1	2007	11	51	99	119	N/A
	2008	46				
Region 2	2007	3	7	8	11	N/A
	2008	10				
Region 3	2007	9	32	51	77	N/A
	2008	28				
Region 4	2007	63	71	98	113	10
	2008	12				
Region 5	2007	19	34	66	86	N/A
	2008	51				
Region 6, 7	2007	13	26	32	46	25
	2008	92				
Region 8	2007	0	0	6	7	6
	2008	4				
Region 9, 10	2007	28	47	53	55	N/A
	2008	2				
ALL	2007	146	268	413	514	41
ALL	2008	245				

of Diesel Engines Affected Regional Breakout

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Target
Region 1	2007	8,877	9139	9139	9,180	N/A
	2008	169				
Region 2	2007	107	1,138	1,144	1,160	N/A
	2008	3302				
Region 3	2007	0	220	2,322	3,298	N/A
	2008	0				
Region 4	2007	362	362	4,520	6,589	0
	2008	2627				
Region 5	2007	301	1,176	1,906	4,333	N/A
	2008	918				
Region 6, 7	2007	354	2,116	3,165	3,770	500
	2008	472				
Region 8	2007	0	0	66	89	N/A
	2008	26				
Region 9, 10	2007	4,324	5,072	5,517	5,586	N/A
	2008	11				
ALL	2007	14,325	19,223	27,779	34,005	500
ALL	2008	7,525				

Select National Priorities

% of State/Territorial Water Quality Standards Revisions Approved by EPA



Who is Reporting:

Office of Water

Water Quality Standards are the foundation of the water quality-based pollution control program mandated by the Clean Water Act. Water Quality Standards define the goals for each of the Nation's waterbodies by designating their uses, setting criteria to protect those uses, and establishing other provisions to protect waterbodies. States and Territories develop and adopt these standards, and revise them as needed at least once every three years. EPA must approve the standards for them to be effective for regulatory and other purposes under the Clean Water Act. A *submission* is a single package of new or revised water quality standards transmitted to EPA. A submission can include statewide standards revisions, site-specific adjustments for individual waters, and revised policies.

This measure tracks the standards submissions that EPA approves as a percentage of the total submissions received. EPA designed the measure in this way to emphasize the importance of early collaboration with States and Territories to develop standards that are more likely to meet Clean Water Act requirements when they are formally submitted to EPA for approval. The bulk of approvals usually occur later in the year. EPA is collaborating with States and Territories earlier in their standards adoption processes to facilitate EPA's approval when the final standards are submitted. Partial approvals count proportionally. For example, a submission would receive a credit of 0.85 of a submission if EPA approved 17 of the 20 provisions in the submission.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: More information about this measure is

available at: http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/pamsfy08/def_wq08.html#wq4.

More information about water quality standards is available at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Objective: 2.2.1 – Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis.

See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Information about this measure in the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) can be found at:

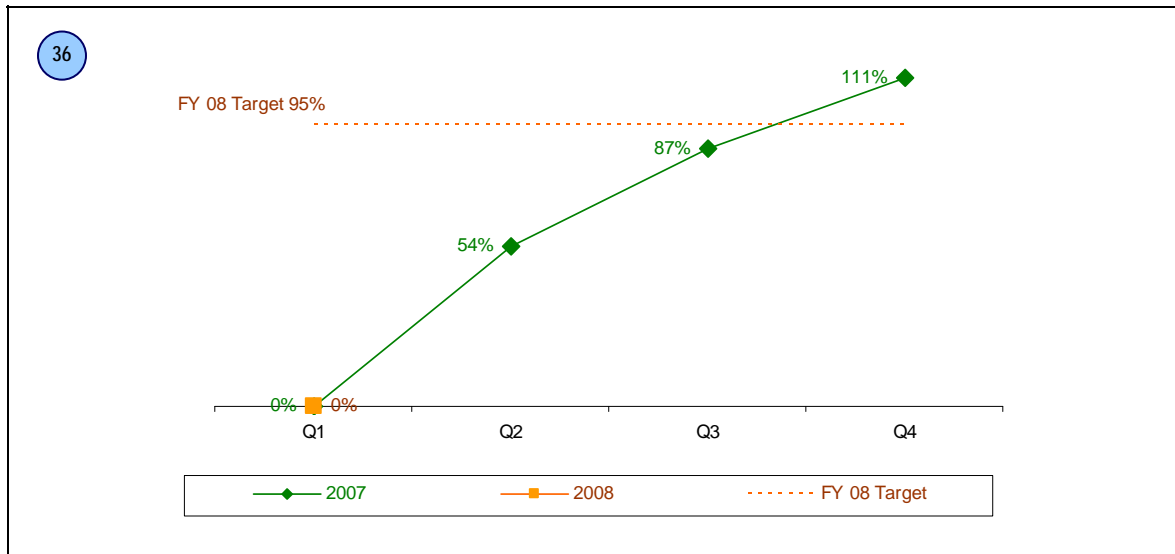
http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/par/2007par/par07goal2_goal.pdf.

Supporting Data

A majority of approvals typically occurs later in the fiscal year. EPA expects to meet its target of 74% in FY08.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ALL	2006				
ALL	FY06 Target				
ALL	2007	62%	67%	76%	86%
ALL	FY07 Target				
ALL	2008	54%			
ALL	FY08 Target	74%	74%	74%	74%

Select National Priorities
**% of High Priority NPDES Permits Scheduled to be Issued in FY
that are Current**



Who is Reporting:

Office of Water

On March 4, 2004, EPA's Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) established the priority permits initiative under the Permitting for Environmental Results (PER) program. Each year, State and Regional authorities have been provided with a list of candidate priority permits, which are defined as permits that have been expired for two years or more. From this candidate list, States and Regions are asked to select priority permits based on programmatic and environmental criteria and commit to issuing 95% of these permits during the fiscal year. This initiative ensures that States and Regions are evaluating "older" administratively continued permits and taking action on these permits – particularly those that have environmental and programmatic impact.

Beginning with the Fiscal Year 2008 selections, the definition of a candidate priority permit was expanded to include:

- Any expired permit (i.e., not just those expired more than 2 years)
- Any permit that is scheduled to expire in the coming Fiscal Year

The expanded definition is broad enough to include impaired waters, state-wide initiatives, and other priorities, but it is not constrained by the requirement that candidates be expired for at least two years. This enables States to target high priority permits that have recently expired or will expire in the near future.

Over the last 3 Fiscal Years, States and Regions have performed well. In each of these years, the national goal of 95% issuance has been achieved (104% in 2005, 98% in 2006, and 111% in 2007).

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

High Priority NPDES Permit Performance Measures for Section 106 under the Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART):

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/part106.cfm>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Objective: 2.2.1 – Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis.

See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Information about this measure in the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) can be found at:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/par/2007par/par07goal2_goal.pdf.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

Additional discussions are occurring where States have not committed to a sufficient number of priority permits.

Supporting Data

Progress on the issuance of priority permits is not available until the second quarter of the fiscal year.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ALL	2006				99%
ALL	FY06 Target				
ALL	2007	0%	54%	87%	111%
ALL	FY07 Target				
ALL	2008	0%			
ALL	FY 08 Target	95%	95%	95%	95%

Select National Priorities

**Number of TMDLs that are Established or Approved by EPA
[Total TMDLs] on a Schedule Consistent with National Policy**

37	Region 1 5,396	Region 2 8	Region 3 16	Region 4 59	Region 5 6	Regions 6 8	Region 7 4	Region 8 0	Regions 9 25	Region 10 123
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Who is Reporting:
Office of Water

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. The calculation must include a margin of safety to ensure that the waterbody can be used for the purposes the State has designated. The calculation must also account for seasonal variation in water quality.

Water quality standards are set by States, Territories, and Tribes. They identify the uses for each waterbody, for example, drinking water supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. National policy is to complete TMDLs for impaired waters within eight to thirteen years from their date of initial Clean Water Act section 303(d) listing, on average, and to complete all consent decree TMDL commitments. The Clean Water Act, section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:
For more information about the National TMDL Program, go to:
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/>.

For more specific definition and contact information related to this performance measure, visit:
http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/pamsfy08/def_wq08.html#wq8.

Linkages to Strategic Plan:
Strategic Plan Objective: 2.2.1 – Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis.
See: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_2.pdf.

Information about this measure in the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) can be found at:
http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/par/2007par/par07goal2_goal.pdf.

Select National Priorities
Enforcement and Compliance Assistance

38

	Q407	Q1	T08
<i>Number of Civil Referrals</i>	278	17	NR
<i>Estimated Lbs of Pollution Reduced (Millions)</i>	890	988	890
<i>\$ Invested in Pollution Control as Result of Enforcement (Billions)</i>	10.6	7.8	4.3
<i>% of Compliance Assistance recipients improving practices</i>	91%	95%	50%

Who is Reporting:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

Effective compliance assistance and strong, consistent enforcement are critical to achieving the human health and environmental benefits expected from our environmental laws. EPA monitors compliance patterns and trends and focuses on priority problem areas identified in consultation with states, tribes, and other partners. The Agency supports the regulated community by assisting regulated entities in understanding environmental requirements, helping them identify cost-effective compliance options and strategies, and providing incentives for compliance.

EPA assists members of the regulated community in understanding environmental regulations and improving their environmental management practices (EMPs) with the goal of reducing the amount of pollution they produce or discharge. The Agency offers compliance assistance directly, through onsite visits and training, and through its Compliance Assistance Centers. EPA uses inspections, investigations, and enforcement actions to identify egregious violations and return violators to compliance as quickly as possible, greatly reducing impacts on sensitive populations. To increase compliance and improve EMPs, EPA encourages facilities to identify, disclose, and correct violations through incentives such as reduced or eliminated penalties.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/data/results/annual/fy2007.html>
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html>
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html>
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/index.html>
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/index-e.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This program supports Strategic Plan Goal 5 – Compliance and Environmental Stewardship.

Performance and Accountability Report:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/par/2007par/par07goal5_goal.pdf

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has Been Used:

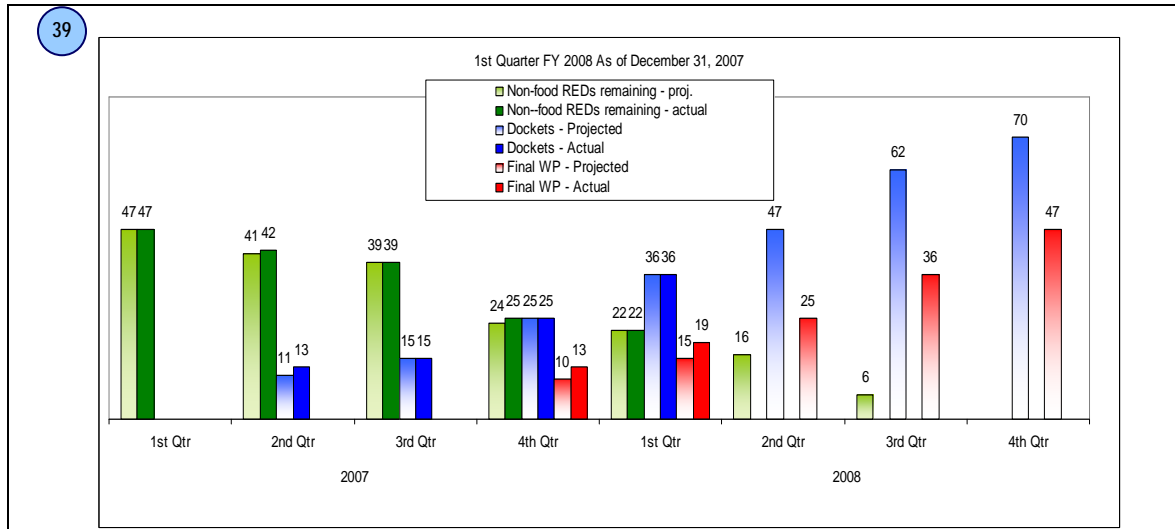
EPA continues to direct resources towards activities that can achieve the most significant environmental results to protect human health and the environment.

Supporting Data

One or two enforcement cases can have a significant impact on pounds of pollutants reduced or dollars invested. A settlement with American Electric Power in the first quarter of FY08 accounts for 88% of the 988 million pounds of pollutants to be reduced.

	Q406	Q107	Q307	Q407	Q1	FY08 Target
<i>Number of Civil Referrals</i>	286	30	107	278	17	NR
<i>Estimated Lbs of Pollution Reduced (Millions)</i>	890	N/A	N/A	890	988	890
<i>\$ Invested in Pollution Control as Result of Enforcement</i>	5.0	2.1	8.1	10.6	7.8	4.3
<i>% of Compliance Assistance recipients improving practices</i>	74%	76%	98%	91%	95%	50%

Select National Priorities Pipeline for Reviewing Registered Pesticides



Who is Reporting:

Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Reregistration & Tolerance Reassessment: EPA is completing a one-time program to review older pesticides (those initially registered before November 1984) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to ensure that they meet current scientific and regulatory standards. This process, called reregistration, considers the human health and ecological effects of pesticides and results in actions to reduce risks that are of concern. EPA will be completing all remaining reregistration eligibility decisions by 2008, although implementation of the decisions will continue beyond 2008.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (FFDCA) as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) called for reassessing existing tolerances (maximum limits for pesticide residues in food) and tolerance exemptions to ensure that they meet the safety standard of the law. EPA integrated reregistration and tolerance reassessment to accomplish the goals of both programs most effectively. The law required EPA to give priority to the review of those pesticides that appear to pose the greatest risk to public health, and to reassess nearly 10,000 tolerances.

Registration Review: In 2006, Under FQPA mandate, EPA initiated a new program called registration review to reevaluate all pesticides on a regular cycle. The program's goal is to review each pesticide active ingredient every 15 years to make sure that as the ability to assess risk evolves and as policies and practices change, all registered pesticides continue to meet the statutory standard of no unreasonable adverse effects and all pesticide products in the marketplace can still be used safely. All pesticides distributed and sold in the United States must be registered by EPA, based on scientific data showing that they will not cause unreasonable risks to human health, workers, or the environment when used as directed on product labeling. The new registration review program ensures pesticide use practices will continue to meet the statutory standard of "no unreasonable adverse effects" even as science and public policy continue to evolve which is portrayed in the *Pipeline* graphic.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/reg_review_status.htm

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Goal 4, Objective 1

Sub-Objective 4.1.3: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Sub-Objective 4.1.4: Protect Environment from Pesticide Risk

Sub-Objective 4.1.5: Realize the Value from Pesticide Availability

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has

Been Used: The QMR has provided feedback on management practices employed to meet the FQPA re-registration goals in August 2006 and October 2008. As trend data is collected to assess registration review outputs, it will be analyzed to assess options to meet more aggressive targets associated with passage of Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2) of 2007.

Supporting Data

EPA's Pesticide Program expects to complete its remaining non-food use Reregistration Eligibility Decisions [REDs] by end of FY08.

Select National Priorities

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act: Applications Received, Completed, Pending, Percent Negotiated, and Percent On Time at End of Quarter

40

	Q407	Q1
<i>Received</i>	1,722	380
<i>Completed (includes withdrawn)</i>	1,756	507
<i>% of completed and withdrawn decisions with negotiated due dates</i>	14%	17%
<i>% on time (completed on or before PRIA or negotiated due date)</i>	100.0%	99.8%
Total Pending	1,207	1,087

Who is Reporting:

Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (PRIA 1) established pesticide registration service fees for registration actions. The category of action, the amount of the pesticide registration service fee, and the corresponding decision review periods by year are prescribed in these statutes. Effective October 1, 2007, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2) reauthorized the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (PRIA 1) for five more years, until 2012. Their goal is to create a more predictable evaluation process for affected pesticide decisions, and couple the collection of individual fees with specific decision review periods. They also promote shorter decision review periods for reduced-risk applications.

Under PRIA, certain pesticide applications require a fee which provides the Agency with the additional resources to meet timeframes. A timeframe is the amount of time that the Agency has to make a regulatory decision on the application and is specified in the Congressional Record. There were 90 categories of applications and timeframes under PRIA 1 and that number increased to 140 when PRIA was reauthorized (PRIA 2). The data for this measure are obtained from the Office of Pesticide Program's dynamic database, Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN), and reflects the data at the time that it was downloaded. The status of each application is tracked in this database from receipt throughout the life of a product.

An application is completed on the date of the Agency's decision memorandum or notice. Pending applications are those that have been received and awaiting completion. The timeframe may be extended upon mutual agreement between the applicant and Agency and these extended due dates are called negotiated due dates. The percentage of completed actions with negotiated due dates is reported as an indication of the quality of the applications. Percent on time (completed on or before PRIA) or negotiated due date indicates the Agency's progress in meeting the PRIA due date or the negotiated due date.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/fees/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Goal 4, Objective 1

Sub-Objective 4.1.3: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Sub-Objective 4.1.4: Protect Environment from Pesticide Risk

Sub-Objective 4.1.5: Realize the Value from Pesticide Availability

Supporting Data

EPA has consistently met its PRIA timelines.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
<i>Received</i>	1,505	439	407	1,282	1,722	380
<i>Completed (includes withdrawn)</i>	1,456	426	429	1,263	1,756	507
<i>% of completed and withdrawn decisions with negotiated due dates</i>	12%	16%	14%	15%	14%	17%
<i>% on time (completed on or before PRIA or negotiated due date)</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%
Total Pending	1,249	1,254	1,241	1,256	1,207	1,087

Select National Priorities

Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) Commitments for High Production Volume (HPV) and Moderate Production Volume (MPV) Chemicals

41

	Q407	Q1	T08
Cumulative number of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals with Risk Based Decisions completed.	NR	15	150
Cumulative number of Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals with Hazard Based Decisions completed.	NR	0	55
Total HPV Chemicals with Screening Level Hazard Characterization Reports Completed.	301	132	329

Who is Reporting:

Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS)

The High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program began in 1998 by encouraging industry to sponsor development of critical risk screening data (Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS)) for HPV chemicals. HPV chemicals are produced or imported at a level of 1,000,000 lbs or more per year and make up approximately 95% of total U.S. chemical production by volume. EPA and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are currently assessing the HPV Challenge data to develop chemical Hazard Characterization reports. EPA follows up with human and environmental Exposure Characterization reports (supported in part by information collected via Inventory Update Reporting) and chemical Fate Characterization reports, leading to Risk Characterization reports that support Risk-Based Decisions (RBDs) made by senior program managers. RBDs identify the risk management actions, if any, deemed necessary to ensure that identified risks are adequately addressed.

In August 2007, a landmark agreement was reached with Canada and Mexico under the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) for North America to ensure the safe manufacture and use of industrial chemicals. Under this agreement, EPA is expected assess and take necessary follow-up actions on close to 3,000 HPV chemicals (described above) and between 4,000 and 6,000* Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals. MPV chemicals are those chemicals which are produced or imported between 25,000 lbs and 1,000,000 lbs per year. MPV assessments focus primarily on hazard, leading to Hazard-Based Decisions (HBDs), due to the more limited availability of exposure data for these smaller volume chemicals. The first and last elements of the HPV assessment/decision making process are tracked by two of the elements of this QMR measure. The last element of the MPV process, development of HBDs, is tracked by the third element of the measure.

** Actual statistics based on 2006 Inventory Update Reporting are still under development*

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

<http://www.epa.gov/hpv/index.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/hpv/pubs/general/sppframework.htm>

http://iaspub.epa.gov/oppthpv/hpv_hc_characterization.get_report

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Goal 4, Objective 1, Sub-Objective 1: Reduce Chemical Risks

Two measures will appear in the FY 2008 Performance and Accountability Report

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has Been Used:

Key decisions in the implementation of SPP commitments are being developed through the pilot program of 28 HPV chemicals. The pilot is composed of single chemicals and chemical categories and is being conducted to assist OPPT in designing a workable process that will enable a high throughput. The pilot has involved an iterative process designed to result in improvement in the documents which will ultimately lead to a greater integrated approach over time.

A shift in resources and emphasis from Hazard Characterizations to Risk Based Decisions is reflected through current and potential future target adjustments.

Supporting Data

In Q1 of FY 2008, 15 Risk Based Decisions were completed for HPV chemicals as part of an initial pilot effort. In addition, OPPT completed 132 Hazard Characterization Reports for HPV chemicals due in part to greater than expected completion of international chemicals sponsored by OECD which offset reduced levels of US Characterization reports caused by the diversion of resources to develop the pilot process for Risk Based Decisions. EPA is also planning to begin reporting on risk-based decisions related to Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals beginning in Q308.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1	FY08 Target
<i>Cumulative number of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals with Risk Based Decisions completed.</i>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	15	150
<i>Cumulative number of Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals with Hazard Based Decisions completed.</i>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	55
<i>Total HPV Chemicals with Screening Level Hazard Characterization Reports Completed.</i>	630	32	49	213	301	132	329

Select National Priorities
of Months Ahead (Behind) Schedule for IRIS – Update of Process

42

# of Months Ahead (Behind) Schedule	# of Months Ahead (Behind) Schedule				Accomplishment(s)/ Upcoming Milestones
	Q406	Q407	Q1	T08	
<i>IRIS - Update of Process</i>	0	(10)	(13)	0	Milestone for January 21, 2008: The program will present and discuss this Assistant Administrator approved process with the inter-agency working group.

Who is Reporting:

Office of Research and Development (ORD)

EPA's Office of Research and Development studies and assesses the risks of substances to human health and shares this information with decision makers. To provide EPA's regulators and decision makers with consistent information, ORD developed an internet database of electronic reports on substances found in the environment and their potentially harmful effects on human health. The information captured in this Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database is intended for those without extensive training in toxicology but with some knowledge of health sciences. IRIS has become a leading national and international source for human health risk information for EPA regulatory activities and other decisions by EPA's program and regional offices and state governments.

EPA has a process for determining which substances should be assessed and captured in IRIS and the method by which assessments should be reviewed by other federal agencies and the public before being published. This measure tracks EPA's progress in improving this IRIS process to ensure that the database remains a leading source of human health risk information.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For additional information about IRIS, visit: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/index.cfm>

To learn more about IRIS process, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/iris/process.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: This measure supports EPA's Strategic Plan Objective 4.5 (Enhance Science and Research to support Healthy Communities and Ecosystems). http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

Key Management Decisions Made/How This Information Has Been Used:

The delay in this measure prompted EPA senior management to engage OMB on revisions to the external and interagency review process. EPA and OMB are working together to improve the significance, and timeliness of the assessments posted to IRIS.

Supporting Data

EPA expects to announce its new process and hold a public hearing during Q3 2008.

# of Months Ahead (Behind) Schedule								
# of Months Ahead (Behind) Schedule	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1	FY08 Target	Accomplishment(s)/ Upcoming Milestones
<i>IRIS - Update of Process</i>	0	0	(3)	(7)	(10)	(13)	0	Milestone for January 21, 2008: The program will present and discuss this Assistant Administrator approved process with the inter-agency working group.

Select National Priorities
% of Key Research Management Objectives On Schedule
EPA Labs and Research Centers

43

	Q407	Q1
<i>National Exposure Research Lab (NERL)</i>	100%	100%
<i>National Health & Environmental Effects Research Lab (NHEERL)</i>	100%	100%
<i>National Risk Management Research Lab (NRMRL)</i>	100%	100%
<i>National Center for Computational Toxicology (NCCT)</i>	50%	100%
<i>National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)</i>	89%	100%
<i>National Center for Environmental Research (NCER)</i>	92%	95%
<i>National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC)</i>	100%	100%

Who is Reporting:

Office of Research and Development (ORD)

As the scientific research component of EPA, the Office of Research and Development (ORD) produces leading-edge research to provide decision makers with an understanding of how to best protect human health and the Earth's ecosystems. ORD's research is conducted by laboratories and research centers across the country. The measure tracks the timely completion of research milestones to ensure adequate progress towards the completion of strategic long-term goals.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For more information on the Office of Research and Development, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/ord/index.htm>

For more information about the Office of Research and Development's labs, centers, and offices visit: <http://www.epa.gov/ord/htm/laboratories.htm>

For more information on the Office of Research and Development's research programs, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/ord/npd/>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This measure supports all five of EPA's Strategic Plan Goals by contributing to each goal's objective of Enhancing Science and Research.

http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/2006/entire_report.pdf

Supporting Data

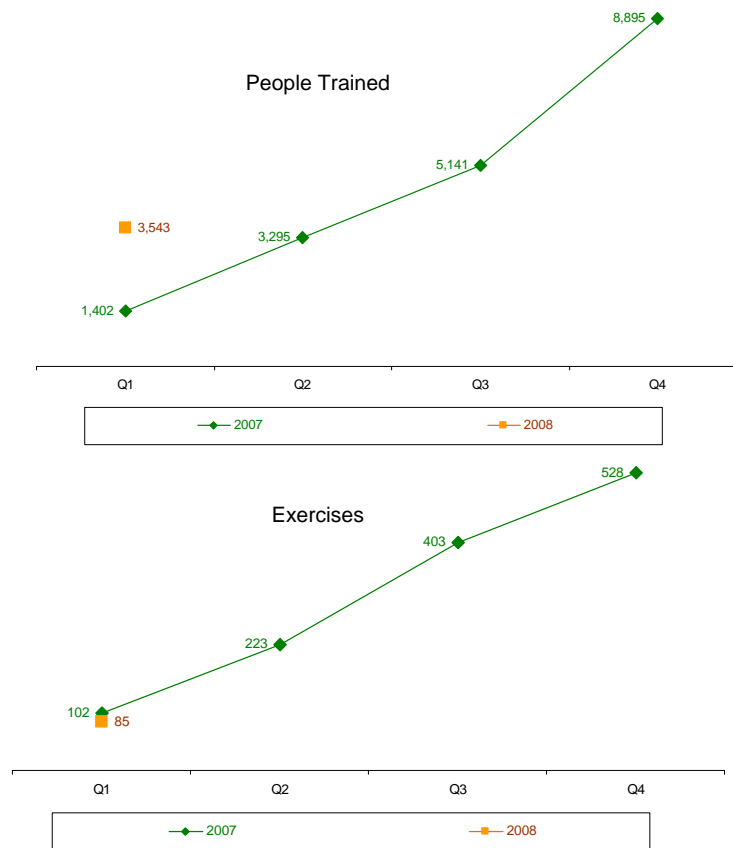
Meeting lab management objectives helps the Agency meet its strong science goals.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
<i>National Exposure Research Lab (NERL)</i>	96%	97%	90%	90%	100%	100%
<i>National Health & Environmental Effects Research Lab (NHEERL)</i>	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>National Risk Management Research Lab (NRMRL)</i>	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>National Center for Computational Toxicology (NCCT)</i>	100%	50%	100%	50%	50%	100%
<i>National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)</i>	68%	83%	83%	89%	89%	100%
<i>National Center for Environmental Research (NCER)</i>	98%	100%	100%	100%	92%	95%
<i>National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC)</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Select National Priorities

Homeland Security: Exercises and People Trained

44



Who is Reporting:

OSWER and the Regions.

The “Training” measure will report the number of personnel who received homeland security-related emergency response training as a cumulative number to date for the year. If the same person attends more than one training session, each training event is reported. The “Exercises” measure will report the number of homeland security-related exercises in which EPA personnel participated as a cumulative number to date for the year.

These two measures include all training efforts and exercises, internal and external, field and table top, whether led by EPA or by another federal, state, local, or private sector entity conducted either in Headquarters and the regions.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Information on OSWER Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is available at:

www.epa.gov/emergencies

Information on EPA Office of Homeland Security is available at: www.epa.gov/ohs/

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Goal and Objective 3.2.1: Prepare for and Respond to Accidental and Intentional Releases. See: http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_3.pdf

Supporting Data

Activities include: Incident Management Training and Emergency Response Exercises.

People Trained

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Region 1	2006				
	2007	213	454	601	771
	2008	142			
Region 2	2006				
	2007	83	135	205	600
	2008	1324			
Region 3	2006				
	2007	169	277	378	461
	2008	43			
Region 4	2006				
	2007	55	175	278	911
	2008	670			
Region 5	2006				
	2007	38	427	781	2,302
	2008	265			
Region 6	2006				
	2007	125	496	836	1,131
	2008	340			
Region 7	2006				
	2007	211	369	588	970
	2008	565			
Region 8	2006				
	2007	92	190	256	318
	2008	6			
Region 9	2006				
	2007	71	237	407	476
	2008	24			
Region 10	2006				
	2007	87	158	274	376
	2008	62			
EPA Headquarters	2006				
	2007	258	377	537	579
	2008	102			
ALL	2006				
ALL	2007	1,402	3,295	5,141	8,895
ALL	2008	3,543			

Training Exercises

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Region 1	2006				
	2007	6	16	31	38
	2008	15			
Region 2	2006				
	2007	3	9	24	32
	2008	17			
Region 3	2006				
	2007	9	13	16	21
	2008	6			
Region 4	2006				
	2007	6	10	25	32
	2008	5			
Region 5	2006				
	2007	3	21	37	40
	2008	9			
Region 6	2006				
	2007	5	21	32	41
	2008	4			
Region 7	2006				
	2007	13	18	26	36
	2008	8			
Region 8	2006				
	2007	11	20	23	39
	2008	1			
Region 9	2006				
	2007	6	27	95	109
	2008	3			
Region 10	2006				
	2007	19	28	40	53
	2008	10			
EPA headquarters	2006				
	2007	21	40	54	87
	2008	7			
ALL	2006				
ALL	2007	102	223	403	528
ALL	2008	85			

Select National Priorities
of Brownfields Assessments and Superfund Constructions Completed

45

	Q407	Q1	T08
Brownfields Properties Assessed	1,225	NR	1,000
Superfund Constructions Completed	24	1	30

Brownfields results not complete for FY07.

Who is Reporting:
 OSWER

Brownfields: Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Brownfields grants serve as the foundation of the Brownfields Program and support revitalization efforts by funding environmental assessment, cleanup, and job training activities. Thousands of properties have been assessed and cleaned up through the Brownfields Program, clearing the way for their reuse.

Assessment grants provide funding for a grant recipient to inventory sites, characterize sites, assess sites, conduct cleanup and redevelopment planning, and conduct community involvement activities. For the measure Brownfield properties assessed, EPA grantees can use the funding to conduct various assessment activities. The grantee may use funding to determine past uses of the property and decide whether contamination is suspected. If contamination is suspected, the grantee can conduct environmental sampling to determine the type and extent of the contamination. An assessment is final when an environmental professional or state official has prepared an environmental assessment report in accordance with the all appropriate inquiry standard set forth in the Brownfields Law (CERCLA Section 101(35)) that has been accepted by the grant recipient. The results reflect grantee reported accomplishments and may lag up to six months behind the current reporting period.

Superfund: Superfund is the name given to the environmental program established to address abandoned hazardous waste sites, both private and federal. This law was enacted in the wake of the discovery of toxic waste dumps such as Love Canal and Times Beach in the 1970s. It allows the EPA to either clean up such sites or to compel responsible parties to perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-lead cleanups.

The Superfund cleanup process is complex. It involves the steps taken to assess sites, place them on the National Priorities List, and establish and implement appropriate cleanup plans. This is the long-term cleanup process. A Superfund construction completion site is a former toxic waste site where physical construction of all cleanup actions are complete and all immediate threats have been addressed.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Information on Brownfields is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>

Information on Brownfields assessment grants is available at:

http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/assessment_grants.htm

Information on Cleanups in My community is available at:

<http://iaspub.epa.gov/Cleanups/>

Information on Superfund is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/>

Information on Federal facilities is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/swerffrr/index.htm>

Information on Superfund construction complete is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/ccl.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

For Brownfield properties: Strategic Plan Objective: 4.2.3: Assess and Clean Up Brownfields. See:

http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_4.pdf

For Superfund construction completions: Strategic Plan Objective: 3.2.3: Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Lands. See:

http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_3.pdf

Supporting Data

The program is still collecting FY07 accomplishments. Region 4 has reported the only Superfund Construction Complete through Q1 as of this report.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1	T08
<i>Brownfields Properties Assessed</i>	2,139	N/A	140	442	1,225	NR	1,000
<i>Superfund Constructions Completed</i>	40	4	4	6	24	1	30

Select National Priorities

Human Exposures Controlled at High Priority Sites

46		Q407	Q1	T08
	Number of high priority RCRA facilities with human exposures under control	84	2	49
	Number of Superfund, including Federal facilities, hazardous waste sites with human exposures under control	13	26	10
<i>"Under control" indicates that EPA or state officials have determined that there are no unacceptable human exposures to contamination (present above appropriate risk-based levels) that can be reasonably expected under current land- and water-use conditions.</i>				
Who is Reporting: OSWER				
<p>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) grants EPA and authorized states the authority to regulate hazardous waste management facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. Although EPA guidelines are designed to prevent toxic releases at RCRA facilities, accidents or other activities have sometimes released pollutants into soil, ground water, surface water and air. The RCRA Corrective Action Program, run by EPA and 41 authorized states and territories, compels responsible parties to address the investigation and cleanup of hazardous releases themselves. RCRA Corrective Action differs from Superfund in that Corrective Action sites generally have viable operators and on-going operations.</p>				
<p>The Human Exposure environmental indicator documents human health protection at RCRA sites by measuring progress in controlling unacceptable exposures from hazardous waste sites. The Human Exposures measure is dynamic; sites can move between categories based on cleanup progress, changes in environmental conditions, new sampling or modeling data, etc.</p>				
<p>Superfund: Superfund is the name given to the environmental program established to address abandoned hazardous waste sites. This law was enacted in the wake of the discovery of toxic waste dumps such as Love Canal and Times Beach in the 1970s. It allows the EPA to clean up such sites and to compel responsible parties to perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-lead cleanups.</p>				
<p>For Superfund sites, the Human Exposure environmental indicator documents human health protection at these sites by measuring progress in controlling unacceptable exposures from hazardous waste sites. The Human Exposures measure is dynamic; sites can move between categories based on cleanup progress, changes in environmental conditions, new sampling or modeling data, etc.</p>				

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

RCRA: Information on the RCRA corrective action program is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/index.htm>

Information on explanation of human exposures under control is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/backgnd.htm#9>

Information on Superfund is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/>

Information on Superfund sites is available at:

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchsites.cfm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Objective: 3.2.3: Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Lands. See:

http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/goal_3.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

RCRA: The Resource Conservation Recovery Act Corrective Action Program is currently in the midst of reevaluating program goals for FY 2009-2011 based on greater than expected results from the last several years.

Superfund: The Human Exposure (HE) Environmental Indicator is a key outcome metric of the Superfund Program. OSWER is actively engaged in managing the cleanup progress of sites listed as HE not under control and HE Insufficient Data. For example, EPA is identifying sites that may benefit from specifically targeted technical assistance, temporary measures, or other programmatic initiatives (e.g., directing technical resources towards sites with newly identified vapor intrusion concerns).

Supporting Data

EPA expects to meet targets in FY08. The Regions achieved 26 sites with human health protection met in the 1st quarter.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1	T08
<i>Number of high priority RCRA facilities with human exposures under control</i>	121	9	21	43	84	2	49
<i>Number of Superfund, including Federal facilities, hazardous waste sites with human exposures under control</i>	34	5	1	1	13	26	10

Timeliness of Correspondence (average # of correspondence overdue)

47

	Q407	Q1
Overdue Correspondence	1	0.7

Who is Reporting:

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

The U.S. EPA receives correspondence from Members of Congress and Governors on a regular basis. The Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations is responsible for coordinating responses to these letters with the various program offices and regions.

This QMR measure is related to the timeliness of responding to letters from Members of Congress and Governors. Incoming letters are assigned a due date for a response and tracked on a weekly basis. This measure provides the average number of overdue congressional and governor letters per week for a given quarter.

This correspondence is tracked mainly for internal purposes to ensure the highest levels of customer service and responsiveness.

Links for More Information**Links to Relevant Program Sites:**

For OCIR's homepage, please refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/ocir/index.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: This work is an enabling and support function that supports the outcomes of all five of the Agency's strategic goals and cross-goal strategies.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

EPA has devoted much effort into ensuring that responses to congressional and governor correspondence is made in a timely fashion and the number of overdue letters are kept to a minimum. This work has allowed EPA to identify areas of improvement, particularly in tracking and ensuring the integrity of OCIR's correspondence process.

Supporting Data

EPA continues to respond timely to Congressional inquiries since achieving a dramatic reduction in the number of late correspondence during FY06.

	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Overdue Correspondence	0	0	1	2	1	0.7

Other Activities
Paperwork Burden (millions of hours)

48	FY'02 140.7	FY'03 144.9	FY'04 142.3	FY'05 143.9	FY '06 145.5	FY '07 150.2	FY '08 151.5	Target 143.9
Who is Reporting: Office of Environmental Information								
<p>The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requires all federal agencies that collect information from the public to first obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). A primary goal of the PRA is to minimize the burden placed on the public as the federal government collects information from them. An Information Collection Request (ICR) explains what will be collected, why it is needed, who will need to respond, and gives an estimate of the burden hours and dollars associated with any collection of information from the public.</p> <p>This table depicts the estimated total number of hours of burden placed on the public by all of EPA's collections of information, including regulatory reporting and record keeping, and non-regulatory collections, whether mandatory or voluntary. This measure is primarily influenced by new or changing regulations, especially those with changes to the authorizing statutes.</p>								
Links for More Information <p>Links to Relevant Program Sites: For more about EPA's information collections see the Information Collection Center: http://www.epa.gov/icr/.</p> <p>For more information about Paperwork Requirements see the Office of Management and Budget site: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg/infocoll.html.</p> <p>Linkages to Strategic Plan: Managing the information collection burden on the public by implementing the Paperwork Reduction Act supports the Cross-Goal Strategies, Results and Accountability, Making Information More Accessible objective of EPA's Strategic Plan. For more information see http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/plan/2006/05_cross_goal_strategies.pdf.</p>								
Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used: The measure has been used as a gauge of the Agency's paperwork burden on the public especially as input to the annual Information Collection Budget report to Congress submitted by OMB.								
<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting Data</p> <p>Burden increased 0.9% from last quarter and is a 5.3% increase over the target. This increase is primarily due to adjustments or recalculations of existing collections of information.</p>								

Other Activities OIG Operations

49

OIG Audit Operations		
	Q407	Q1
Questioned Costs	\$56,300,000	\$1,020,000
Recommended Efficiencies	\$33,900,000	\$150,000
OIG Investigative Operations		
	Q407	Q1
Fines and recoveries	\$ 5,033,129	\$ 1,360,000
Indictments and convictions	10	17
Civil Judgments/Settlements/Filings	4	3
Administrative actions against EPA employees/firms	68	17

Who is Reporting:

The Office of the Inspector General

OIG audit and evaluation operations determine whether EPA's programs, operations, financial management and information systems, grantees and contractors are operating efficiently and effectively. OIG investigative operations protect the integrity of EPA operations and resources by preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse through criminal, civil and administrative remedies.

Questioned Costs normally result from an audit or evaluation finding that expenditures were not made in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, grants, or other agreements; that the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose was unnecessary or unreasonable; or that costs are not supported by adequate documentation.

Recommended Efficiencies are the immediate and near future monetary benefit of savings or funds put to better use on an EPA project as a result of OIG work: 1) Savings from eliminating work products or office functions, which were no longer of use or too costly, 2) The savings from new or streamlined processes or work products, instituted to save time and/or money. 3) funds could be used more efficiently if management of an establishment took actions to implement and complete the recommendation, including: Reductions in outlays; Deobligations of funds from programs or operations; Withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds; Costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the establishment, a contractor, or grantee; Avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in preaward reviews of contract or grant agreements; or Any other savings which are specifically identified.

Fines and Recoveries are the dollar value of investigative recoveries, meaning: 1) Recoveries during the course of an investigation before any criminal or civil prosecution; 2) criminal or civil court-ordered fines, penalties, and restitutions; 3) out-of-court settlements, including non-court settlements resulting from administrative actions. Describe nature of amounts and reason.

Indictments/Convictions are the number subsequent actions by judicial authorities based upon sufficient evidence of a violation of criminal statutes including informations, settlements, guilty pleas, pre-trial diversion agreements, and convictions of people and firms affecting EPA operations and environmental programs.

Civil Judgments/Settlements/Filings are the number of civil actions arising from OIG investigations including civil filings, civil judgments and civil settlements.

Administrative Actions against EPA employees, contractors and grantees are the number of administrative actions as a result of OIG work, which include 1) Personnel actions, such as reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or terminations of Federal, State, and local employees (including Federal contractor/grantee employees); 2) Contractor or grantee (individual and entity) suspensions and/or debarments from doing business with the Federal government; 3) Compliance agreements.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Link to Annual Performance Reports

<http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2008/2007EPAOIGAnnualPerformanceReport.pdf>

Link to OIG Semiannual Reports to Congress

<http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/semiannual.htm>

Link to Investigation Results

http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2008/20071107_EPA_350_R_07_003.pdf

http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/results_oi.htm

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

<http://www.epa.gov/oig/planning.htm>

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

These measures are part of a balanced suite of measures used by the OIG that define results, valued added, and return on investment from OIG audits, evaluations and investigations. These measures show actions and progress in promoting economy, efficiency and effectiveness; and in preventing and detecting fraud waste and abuse to protect the integrity and public confidence in Agency programs and operations.

Supporting Data

Some variation is expected in these reported numbers depending on the magnitude of the findings or actions during a particular quarter or fiscal year.

OIG Audit Operations						
	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Questioned Costs	\$87,000,000	\$7,300,000	\$37,300,000	\$41,100,000	\$56,300,000	\$1,020,000
Recommended Efficiencies	\$691,800,000	\$22,300,000	\$22,300,000	\$22,400,000	\$33,900,000	\$150,000
OIG Investigative Operations						
	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
Fines and recoveries	\$30,800,000	\$200,000	\$710,000	\$3,910,000	\$5,033,129	\$1,360,000
Indictments and Convictions	42	6	8	9	10	17
Civil Judgments/Settlements/Filings	8	1	1	4	4	3
Administrative actions against EPA employees/firms	56	17	32	40	68	17

Other Activities Electronic Data

50	Exchange Network	Q407	Q1
	# of States Flowing Data	50	50
	# of Tribes Flowing Data	7	7
	Central Data Exchange	Q407	Q1
	Transactions Inbound	21,023	18,096
	Transactions Outbound**	578,826	412,276
	CDX Total	599,849	430,372
<small>** Outbound Data figure includes email notifications sent via EnviroFlash Air Quality Index and UV Notification System.</small>			

Who is Reporting:

Office of Environmental Information

The Central Data Exchange (CDX) is the electronic gateway for environmental data entering the Agency. CDX also serves as EPA's Node on the Environmental Information Exchange Network. The Exchange Network is an integrated information network using technology and data standards to facilitate information sharing among EPA and its partners across the Internet. CDX partners include EPA Program and Regional Offices, States, Tribes, Territories and Industry. CDX offers its thousands of customers fast, easy, and secure electronic reporting features for regulatory and non-regulatory program reporting requirements. CDX leverages data exchange infrastructure that complies with all legislative and regulatory requirements concerning electronic information reporting and exchange and offers the potential to conduct cross-program analysis. CDX services include user registration, authorization and authentication, security, electronic signature, data transport and quality assurance.

CDX measures its growth using a quantification method, which consists of the total number of states and tribes flowing data to EPA through the Exchange Network (number of states and tribes multiplied by the number of data transfers implemented by each). In addition, the measure includes the total number of data transactions all external parties have conducted with the Central Data Exchange (CDX).

Quantitative milestones are set, in order to target a specific goal for the year(s) to come. The targeted number estimates the number of flows CDX plans on developing within the next 1 to 5 years.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

To review Exchange Network data source, go to

<http://www.exchangenetwork.net>

Additional detailed information about CDX can be found at

<http://www.epa.gov/cdx>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

To learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five strategic goals, look at the Cross-Goal Strategies section of the Strategic Plan, available at

<http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/plan.htm>.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

The Exchange Network program is continuing to encourage programs and states to add additional data flows to the network in order to improve data timeliness and quality for environmental decision making.

Supporting Data

EPA continues to make progress in taking advantage of the efficiencies associated with electronic data reporting.

Exchange Network	Q406	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
<i># of States Flowing Data</i>	45	47	48	49	50	50
<i># of Tribes Flowing Data</i>	2	2	2	5	7	7
Central Data Exchange		Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q1
<i>Transactions Inbound</i>		17,849	18,042	46,459	21,023	18,096
<i>Transactions Outbound**</i>		365,673	324,190	506,552	578,826	412,276
CDX Total		383,522	342,232	553,011	599,849	430,372

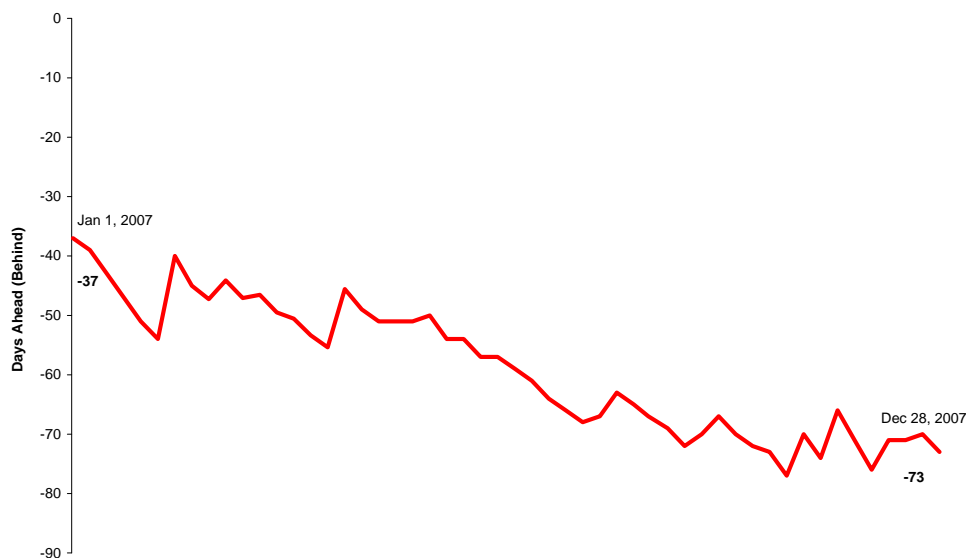
** Outbound Data figure includes email notifications sent via EnviroFlash

Headquarters Timeliness of Key Actions

51

	EPA Office					
	OAR	OEI	OPPTS	OSWER	OW	TOTAL
Days ahead (behind) schedule	(756)	0	(103)	0	(1424)	(2283)
# of Key Actions being tracked	10	0	6	5	9	30

Average Number of Days Ahead (Behind) for
DA Priority Actions (beginning 1/1/2007)



Of the 30 actions being tracked against internal milestones*, the following eleven actions account for the days behind schedule.

OAR

- New Source Review - Emissions Test for Electric Generating Units
- Disposal in Yucca Mountain, NV
- Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) Review
- Revisions to the Definition of Potential to Emit
- Green House Gas Emissions from Motor Vehicles

OPPTS

- Lead Based Paint - Renovation, Repair and Painting

OW

- Affordability Guidance
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Rule
- Contaminant Candidate List 2
- Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for Airport Deicing Operations
- Contaminate Candidate List Selection
- Water Transfers Rule

Who is Reporting:

Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation

The process of establishing a firm date schedule requires Agency managers, informed by workgroups and other staff, to set a realistic schedule for the full action development process, including stakeholder involvement, analysis, writing, review and approval of proposed and final actions. Firm date schedules buttress the foundations of the internal *Agency's Action Development Process*, focusing management attention to ensure that we use quality information to support our actions and that scientific, economic, and policy issues are adequately addressed at the right stages in action development. Completing actions on or ahead of schedule means EPA keeps its commitments, and the public and environment benefit from EPA's actions sooner.

EPA measures its timeliness of meeting a set schedule of internal regulation development milestones for 30 key actions.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

EPA's Regulatory Agenda where you may locate information on all of EPA's regulatory actions:

<http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=UnifiedAgenda&agency=EPA&pubperiod=200710>

Learn more about how EPA develops regulations and other related information:

<http://www.epa.gov/opei/orpm.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan: This work is an enabling and support function that supports the outcomes of all five of the Agency's strategic goals and cross-goal strategies.

Learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five goals:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/plan/2006/05_cross_goal_strategies.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

EPA is taking several steps to improve the its timeliness in completing the "firm date" actions including:

- Discussing **Timeliness of Key Actions** performance at weekly senior staff meetings;
- Improving the timeliness of raising policy issues to senior managers;
- Deploying new tools to track and manage action development.

Supporting Data

This measure reflects timeliness in relation to internal milestones only and is not intended to indicate compliance with any mandatory duties or deadlines. EPA senior management discusses this measure during weekly meetings to help get "late" actions back on track.

Headquarters

Increase (Decrease) in Amount of Energy Consumed in MMBTUs

52

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ-ORD	HQ-OAR	HQ-OARM
Oct 2006 - Dec 2006	3,899	7,388	14,477	5,394	N/A	5,415	4,343	5,232	4,633	5,329	48,124	15,205	181,471
Oct 2007 - Dec 2007	4,544	7,941	11,794	5,093	N/A	4,919	5,496	5,322	4,889	5,790	46,525	15,169	174,257
FY 07 Increase (Decrease) compared with FY 06	645	553	(2,683)	(301)	N/A	(496)	1,153	90	256	461	(1,599)	(36)	(7,214)

Who is Reporting

Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Office of Air and Radiation; Office of Administration and Resources Management; Office of Research and Development

With growing concerns about the U.S. energy supply and environmental and human health impacts of the combustion of fossil fuels resulting from energy consumption, the federal government is required to achieve aggressive annual reductions in energy intensity [measured in British thermal units per gross square foot (Btu/GSF)] in its facilities. Both Executive Order 13423 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 require federal facilities¹ to reduce energy intensity by three percent each year for a total of 30 percent by the end of fiscal year (FY) 2015, compared to a FY 2003 baseline.

To help EPA meet its mandated annual energy reductions the Agency developed the "ConservE" program, which is centered around annual facility-specific energy reduction targets for EPA's nationwide laboratories. This approach helps EPA strategically and equitably distribute the Agencywide burden among all facilities and ensures EPA's continued success in meeting its overall required annual energy savings. This measure is used to assess year-to-date progress in meeting these ConservE energy conservation goals.

¹ This requirement only applies to facilities for which EPA pays its utilities **directly** to the utility company. Of EPA's more than 200 nationwide facilities, this requirement only applies to 34 facilities, most of which are laboratories. Energy consumption in the remainder of EPA's facilities is paid for in a bundled lease on a fixed price basis. Energy conservation measures are being taken in these facilities, but EPA does not have all the information to track the actual energy reductions.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

For more information about EPA's energy conservation efforts, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/oaintrnt/energy>

For more information about federal energy reduction requirements, go to:

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/about/legislation.html>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

This QMR reporting requirement links to the Strategic Plan section on 'Energy Consumption Reduction' for OARM.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:













- 1) EPA conducted near-term laboratory study and one day forum to identify and prioritize best practices across EPA's energy reporting inventory.
- 2) OARM used the strategic plan to identify and prioritize energy projects at facilities impacted by the QMR.
- 3) Facilities that have problems meeting their QMR goals are given extra points towards prioritization of their energy reduction projects in the OARM funding queue.

Supporting Data

As part of its environmental management system efforts, EPA tracks and works to reduce the energy consumption at its laboratories.

Headquarters President's Management Agenda

53

Environmental Protection Agency	1st Quarter Results - December 31, 2007	
PMA Initiative	Status	Progress
Human Capital	 ↑	
Competitive Sourcing		
Financial Performance		
E-Government		 ↑
Performance Improvement Initiative		
Eliminating Improper Payments (first reported Q1 2005)		

Who is Reporting:

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

PMA initiatives enhance service to the American people by creating a government that is citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based. EPA has six PMA initiatives: the five government-wide initiatives (Human Capital, Performance Improvement, Competitive Sourcing, Electronic Government, and Improved Financial Performance) and one additional initiative, Eliminating Improper Payments.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: More information about the PMA is available at <http://www.results.gov>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan: Progress on the PMA is an enabling and support function that supports the outcomes of all five of the Agency's strategic goals.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

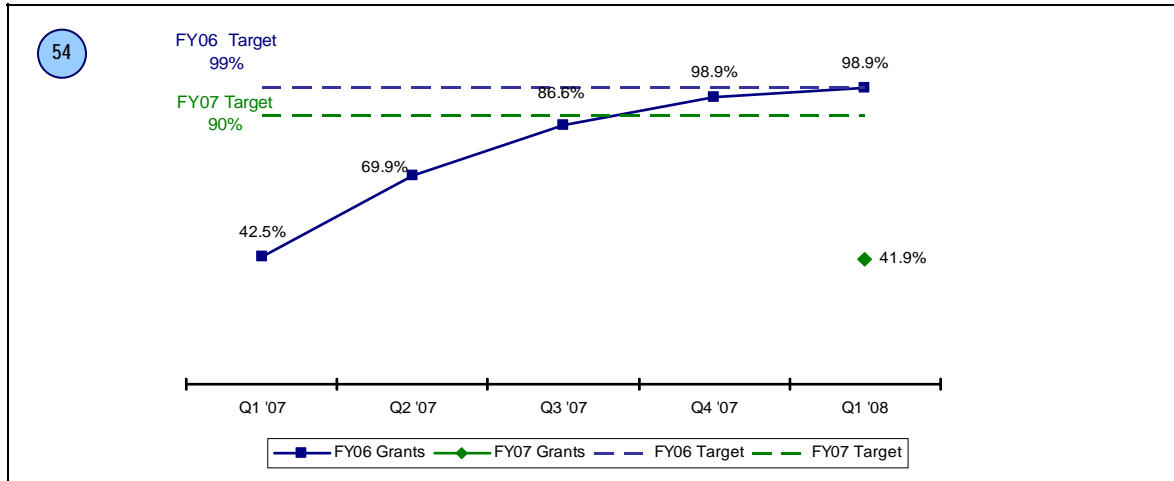
Many management decisions are based on work done under the PMA. For instance, annual planning and budgeting decisions are made each year based on performance and cost information that has been put into EPA's external budget documents. The PMA set the stage for developing outcome oriented goals, the use of performance information in budgeting, and the improvement of results through tools like the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). More information on EPA's performance on the PART is available at <http://www.expectmore.gov>.

Supporting Data

EPA got to all green in Q1 2008. In December 2007, EPA become only the second Agency awarded a President's Quality Award for Overall Management. Actions that contributed to EPA's accomplishment include: Agency efforts to implement the PMA, the Quarterly Management Report, streamlining performance measures, and linking staff performance agreements to EPAs strategic plan.

Recent performance highlight: For Q1 FY 2008 EPA has achieved the highest score possible on the PMA: 5 “greens” on all 5 government-wide initiatives.

Administrative Services % of Eligible Grants Closed Out (EPA)



Who is Reporting:

Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) and Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) and all Regions

Each fiscal year EPA devotes over one-half of its entire budget, or approximately \$4 billion to grants to states, local governments, tribes, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations. In response to questions raised about grant oversight, EPA developed a plan to address the timely closeout of all grants. Strengthening and improving the process for closing out grants in a timely manner will help ensure that any unexpended funds can be used on other environmental projects to further EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment. This measure reports on the progress the Agency is making in closing out completed grants promptly.

This measure ensures that 90% of grants ending in the prior fiscal year are closed and 99% of grants ending in all prior fiscal years are closed.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Information about EPA's grant closeouts are contained in Goal 4 of EPA's Grants Management Plan.

<http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/management.htm>

Additional detailed information about EPA's grant closeout policies can be found at

<http://www.epa.gov/ogd/manual6/Library/92-04.htm>

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

To learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five strategic goals, look at the Cross-Goal Strategies section of the Strategic Plan, available at

<http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/plan.htm>

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

This measure has prompted all senior Agency managers to become personally involved in closing out grants promptly.

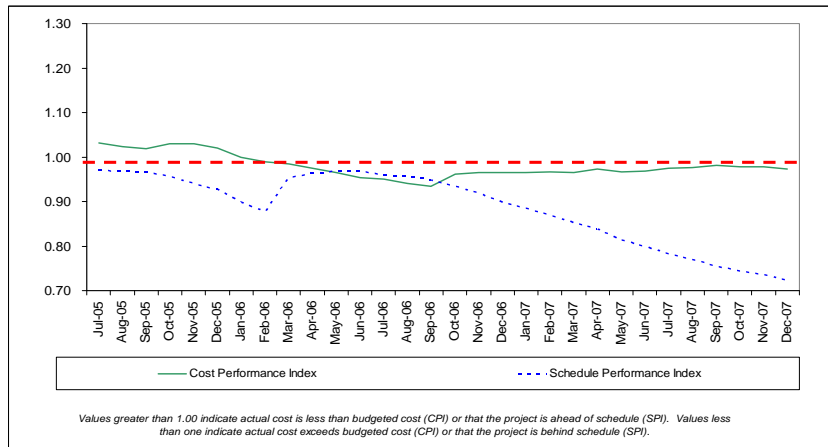
Supporting Data

EPA continues to close out completed grants in a timely fashion.

	Q2 '06	Q3 '06	Q4 '06	Q1 '07	Q2 '07	Q3 '07	Q4 '07	Q1 '08
FY06 Grants				42.5%	69.9%	86.6%	96.1%	98.9%
FY07 Grants								41.9%
FY06 Target	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
FY07 Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

Administrative Services Financial System Modernization Project Earned Value Management

55



Who is Reporting:

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

The Financial System Modernization Project (FSMP) will replace legacy systems that are inefficient by today's standards and will promote increased integration among systems and add new functionality. The new system will enhance EPA's ability to perform core financial management functions and will support management decision making at all levels of the Agency, including decisions involving accounting, planning, budgeting, and financial management.

EPA manages the FSMP through the use of an Earned Value Management System (EVMS). Two key measures from the EVMS are the Cost Performance Index (CPI) and the Schedule Performance Index (SPI). CPI values less than one indicate the project has spent more than expected for the amount of work performed. SPI values less than one indicate the project is behind schedule.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: To learn more about FSMP visit:
<http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/modernization/index.htm>.

Linkages to Strategic Plan: The FSMP is an enabling and support function that supports the outcomes of all five of the Agency's strategic goals.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

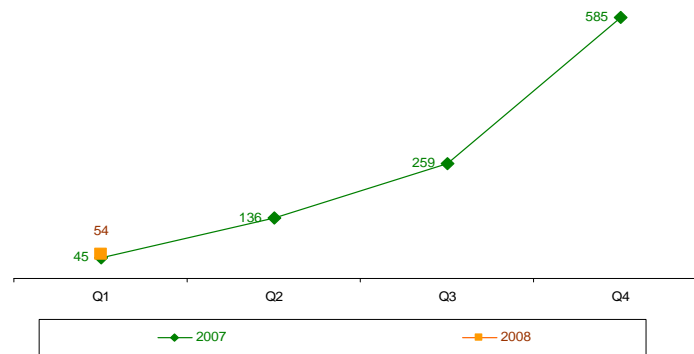
EPA continues to address the contract issues upheld by GAO. Once the implementation contract issues are resolved, EPA will perform an Integrated Baseline Review (IBR) as a basis to rebaseline the project.

Supporting Data

Until the delay in awarding the contract is resolved, this measure will continue to decline.

Administrative Services Total Contract Dollars (Millions) Awarded to Small Businesses

56



Who is Reporting:

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

EPA measures its small business accomplishments against the Small Business Administration's (SBA) prescribed small business goals that are determined for two consecutive fiscal years.

The process of establishing small business goals is a negotiation that each federal agency and department participates in with the Small Business Administration. The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) conducts a trend analysis of each AAship, program office and regional office to ascertain their small business expenditures vis-à-vis its annual acquisition plans and anticipated acquisition forecasts. Performance measures are negotiated with these internal stakeholders based on this analysis for three socio-economic categories: 8(a), woman-owned small businesses and service-disabled veteran owned small businesses. Realistic performance measures are established with the intent of moving all of the socio-economic categories forward to meet the Agency's overall small business goal. Meeting these individual performance measures means EPA meets its internal small business commitments, the Agency's overall small business goals and the public and environmental benefit from EPA's commitment to small business.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: Learn more about EPA's small business programs and other related information: <http://www.epa.gov/osdbu>

Linkages to the Strategic Plan: Learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five goals: http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/plan/2006/05_cross_goal_strategies.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

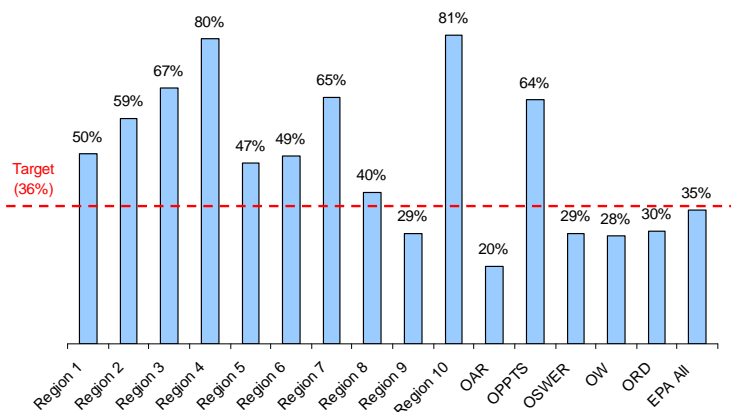
Through December 2007, the Agency based its first quarter small business accomplishments on the previously established FY 2006/2007 small business goals. At the time of the submission of this data, SBA had not provided federal agencies or departments their respective FY2008/2009 small business goals. The goals negotiated with SBA are used by program and regional offices, OSDBU and OAM in the acquisition planning process.

Supporting Data

EPA Regions have met their agency goals over the past two years.

Administrative Services % of Contract Dollars Awarded to Small Businesses

57



Who is Reporting:

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

EPA measures its small business accomplishments against the Small Business Administration's (SBA) prescribed small business goals that are determined for two consecutive fiscal years.

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Linkages to the Strategic Plan: Learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five goals: http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/plan/2006/05_cross_goal_strategies.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

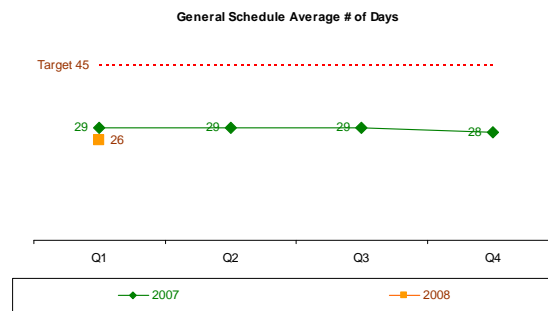
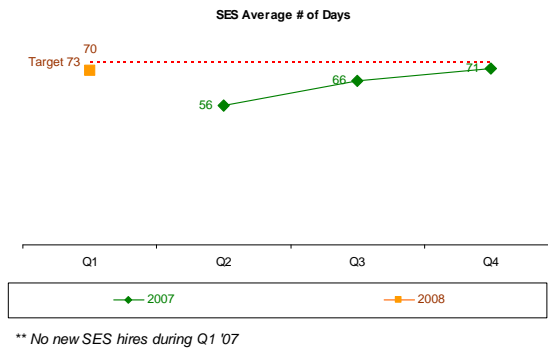
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Supporting Data

EPA continues to work towards its goal of 36% of contract dollars being award to the small business community.

Administrative Services Workforce Recruitment

58



Who is Reporting:

OARM/OHR and all Regions

Over the next 5 years, we anticipate a dramatic increase in “baby boomer” retirements. EPA has designed our Human Capital Strategy to ensure that our workforce is high-performing, results-oriented and aligned with our strategic goals and objectives. Toward this end, our human capital planning will require us to identify the skills we will need for future work, attract and retain diverse talent, provide continuing opportunities for organizational learning, develop leaders, and ensure adequate succession planning.

General Schedule:

As part of this effort, EPA has adopted the “45-day hiring model” developed by the Office of Personnel Management, in order to better serve Americans seeking to join the civil service. The 45-day model tracks the “hiring time” which is defined as beginning one day after a vacancy announcement closes and ending the day a job offer is made to an applicant.

SES:

As part of this effort, EPA has adopted the “SES hiring model” developed by the Office of Personnel Management, in order to better serve Americans seeking to join the Senior Executive Service. The SES model tracks the “hiring time” which is defined as beginning one day after a vacancy announcement closes and ending the day documentation in support of the Agency’s selection is submitted for OPM review and presentation to the Qualifications Review Board (QRB).

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites:

Information about OPM's 45-Day Hiring Model can be found at https://www.opm.gov/hiringtoolkit/docs/45_Day_Hiring_Model.pdf

Information about OPM's SES Hiring Model can be found at https://www.opm.gov/HiringToolkit/docs/45day_ses_Model.pdf

Linkages to Strategic Plan:

To learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five strategic goals, look at the Cross-Goal Strategies section of the Strategic Plan, available at <http://www.epa.gov/cfo/plan/plan.htm>.

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

This measure has prompted all senior Agency managers to become involved in monitoring the time it takes to hire GS/SES positions.

Supporting Data

SES Average # of Days

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ALL	2006				
ALL	FY06 Target	73	73	73	73
ALL	2007		56	66	71
ALL	FY07 Target				
ALL	2008	70			
ALL	FY 08 Target				

General Schedule Average # of Days

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ALL	2006				
ALL	FY06 Target				
ALL	2007	29	29	29	28
ALL	FY07 Target				
ALL	2008	26			
ALL	FY 08 Target	45	45	45	45

Administrative Services Diversity of Workforce

59

			White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		Targeted Disabilities
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
US EPA		TOTAL	Number of Employees														
	Dec-07	16,773	6,421	5,201	741	2,390	387	474	491	514	4	6	58	71	7	8	175
	Dec-06	17,135	6,598	5,307	748	2,447	403	475	503	509	1	4	59	78	1	2	187
			Percent of Employees														
	Dec-07		38.28%	31.01%	4.42%	14.25%	2.31%	2.83%	2.93%	3.06%	0.02%	0.04%	0.35%	0.42%	0.04%	0.05%	1.04%
	Dec-06		38.51%	30.97%	4.37%	14.28%	2.35%	2.77%	2.94%	2.97%	0.01%	0.02%	0.34%	0.46%	0.01%	0.01%	1.09%
National Civilian Labor Force(2000 Census)	Percent of Employees																
	Dec-07		39.00%	33.70%	4.80%	5.70%	6.20%	4.50%	1.90%	1.70%	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%	0.30%	0.80%	0.80%	2.27%

Who is Reporting:

Office of Civil Rights

The Office of Civil Rights provides data to EEOC that compares EPA's employee labor force with that of the civilian labor force compiled by the Department of Labor. This quarterly statistic reflects the diversity of EPA's workforce.

Links for More Information

Links to Relevant Program Sites: N/A

Linkages to Strategic Plan: This work is an enabling and support function that supports the outcomes of all five of the Agency's strategic goals and cross-goal strategies.

Learn more about how EPA integrates its activities across its five goals:

http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/plan/2006/05_cross_goal_strategies.pdf

Key Management Decisions/How This Information Has Been Used:

EPA sends a report to the EEOC, which uses it as an aggregate set of statistical data. The EEOC does not publish this information by federal agency and it would not be easily viewed by the public. OCR provides this data internally to the AAs via request and intranet.

Supporting Data

EPA benchmarks its efforts of maintaining a diverse workforce with the National Civilian Labor Force.